Superlative System of Cutting Ladies Garments

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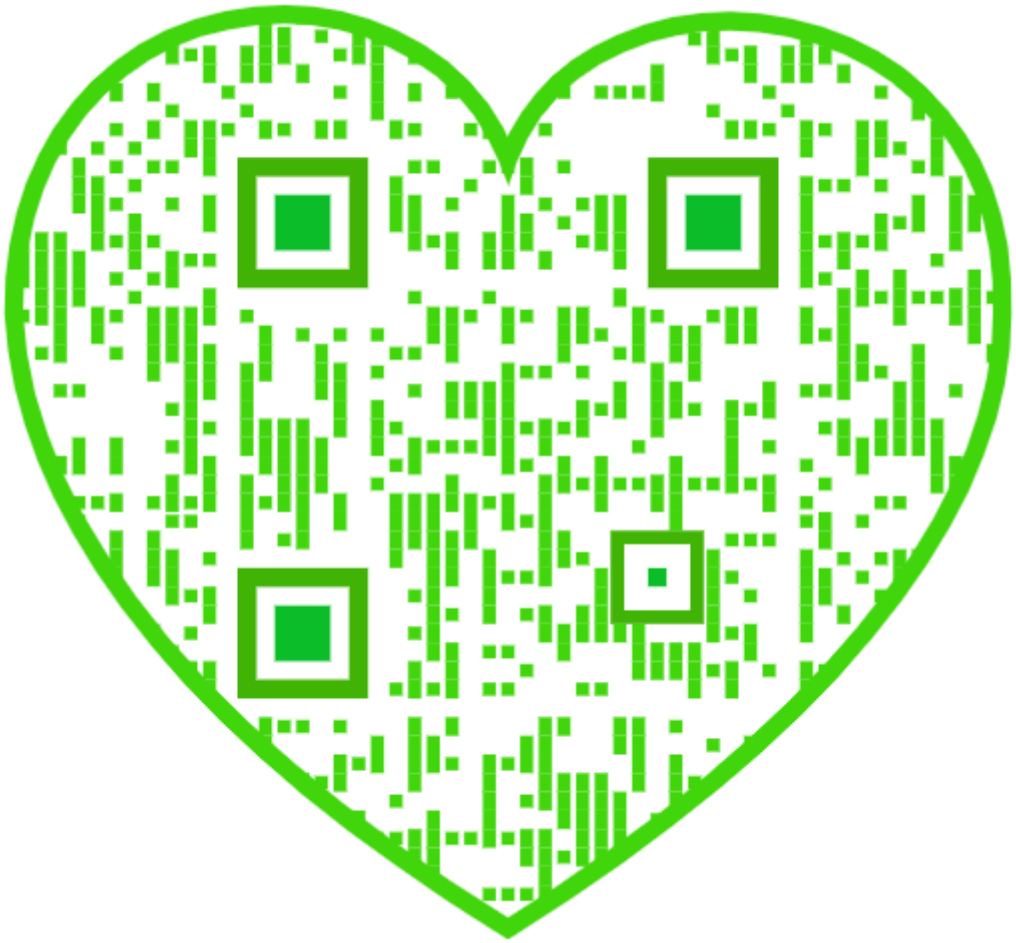
By
Chas. J. Stone



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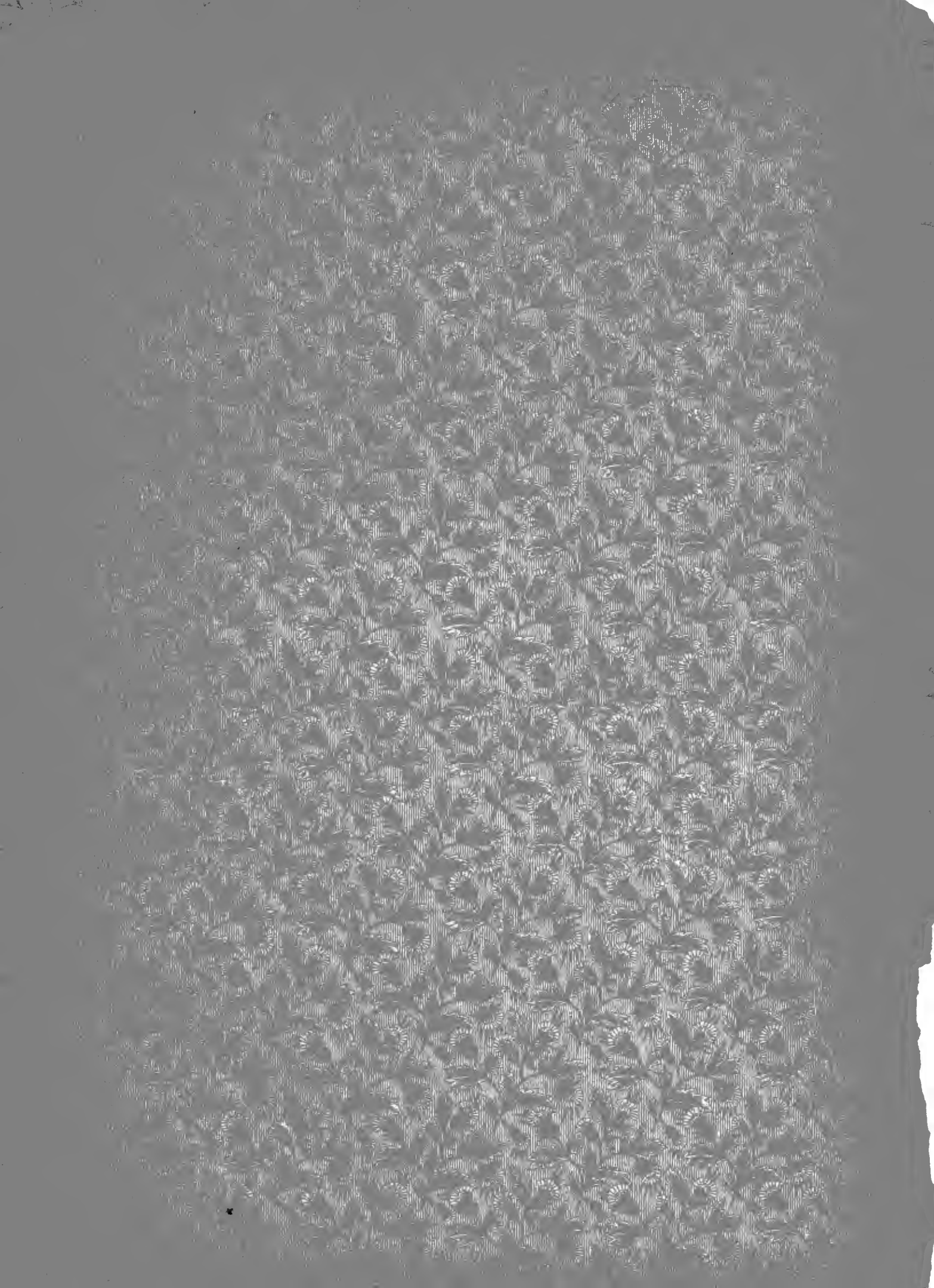

Madisons Method.
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Yours Truly
Chas. J. Stone

SUPERLATIVE SYSTEM

.....OF.....

Cutting Ladies' Garments

.....BASED UPON.....

A SCIENTIFIC, SURE AND SIMPLE METHOD

GIVING THE CORRECT PROPORTIONS FOR EACH TYPE OF FORM OF
EVERY SIZE, WITH VARIATIONS FOR ALL KINDS OF
DISPROPORTIONATE SHAPES AND FORMS

BY
CHAS. J. STONE
CHICAGO, ILL.

ILLUSTRATED BY PLATES OF FINELY ENGRAVED DIAGRAMS, WITH FULL
INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRAFTING THE VARIOUS
STYLES OF LADIES' GARMENTS

37926-C²

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHAS. J. STONE CO. CUTTING SCHOOL
CHICAGO

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PREFACE.

IT is a fact which observing tailors will doubtless have noticed, that ladies' tailoring has of late years grown more and more important to the trade. This fact is emphasized by the realization of cutters and tailors that there is marked inability on the part of many to meet the demand for the making of ladies' garments in the best manner. Many tailors and hundreds of cutters have experienced this difficulty—a difficulty arising from the absence of any adequate system of ladies' garment cutting as well as making.

It is to be regretted that works of this nature are lacking. It is true that there are many works treating of this subject; but are they adequate to the exacting demands of to-day? Are they founded on true and invariable principles, which cutters can implicitly rely upon in their daily work in all its range and sweep? I think not. Even the very best existing works on the cutting of ladies' garments, which assume to have for basis a fundamental principle, are soon found to be lacking in one respect or another. In point of fact, too many of these are based on an inadequate if not a wrong system, the best of them upon a system only half perceived and now and again abandoned in its application.

I believe that my "Superlative Method of Cutting Ladies' Garments" is a work which not only makes up for the defects found in others, but in its originality, exactness and simplicity fills a want long felt by cutters. Like my other works on cutting it is based on proportions, using for variations both shoulder measure and short measure methods, and makes an invaluable companion work to my "Superlative System of Cutting Men's Garments." It is, I believe, the most comprehensive work extant, covering all points in cutting ladies' garments.

THE AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTION.

PERHAPS in no other branch of tailoring can a system based on the proportions of the body be so well applied as in the making of ladies' garments. Perfect fit and grace is the desideratum; for awkwardness is quite inexcusable in a woman, and it is the tailor's object to overcome all defects of form and the many difficulties found in making her garments.

There is no more beautiful garment than a gown gracefully draped over the form of a woman, and there is no better method of arriving at this end, so far as the tailor is concerned, than the employment of a system based on proportions. Women are more exacting and particular in respect to their clothing than men. They demand not so much utility as beauty. They demand perfection in their dress in every pose, every condition, without constraint of limb or muscle, which would detract from grace; in a word, they demand perfect ease, free, unincumbered, which is only obtainable with well fitting and well made garments.

The attainment of all this is rather difficult for the cutter and tailor, but it is greatly simplified by the employment of the system explained in the pages of this volume. It allows for all possible variation, originality and skill in the cutting and making of all parts of ladies' garments, allowing adherence to prevailing styles, to individual wishes, and that certain unity in a tailor made suit which is demanded and only artistically attained by the system of proportions.

The art of constructing garments according to the variable forms and styles of costumes is an attainment that can not be reached without deep study and actual experience. The basis of the system is determinate, but the style and fashion is always fluctuating, and the cutter must learn the principles embodied in the system so that he can bring them into a practical application in his every day practice in cutting garments according to the current fashion.

The fundamental principle upon which this system is based is the proportionate division of the female form, and the study of these proportions will give the cutter a most comprehensive understanding of the foundation that he is to build on. The proportionate figures are those that are neither stooped nor over-erect and when all the different lengths correspond with height, and when all the different widths correspond with the breast circumference, the figure may be tall and slim or short and stout and still be in proportion.

There will be found in this work two kinds of proportionate drafts, to which I wish to call the cutter's attention. The proportionate draft on page 17 is drafted by the strap and shoulder measures. By the comparison of the two measures as follows we find that the strap length is strictly proportionate; the upper shoulder is 23½, half of this is 11¾, less one inch makes it 10¾, which corresponds to the strap measure taken, and by drawing the line from M to C the proper length of strap at point N is obtained.

On page 20-21 will be found another draft similar to the draft on page 17, the only difference being in the depth of scye. At first glance it would seem that the two drafts had been produced by two different methods, but on closer observation it will be found that they are both the same in principle, although a different method has been used in obtaining the same result. The only difference is that the shoulder seam on the draft on page 21 is higher at point 17 than the shoulder seam on draft on page 17 at point X. By studying the draft on pages 14 and 15 the different methods of obtaining the depth of scye is seen at a glance. The distance from A to B is $\frac{3}{64}$ height, and from B to C ¼ breast, plus ½ inch, or if the upper shoulder measure is used to obtain depth of scye, A to C is ⅓ upper shoulder and ½ inch, and C to B ¼ breast plus ½ inch. The distance from A to B is in this case regulated by the shoulder measure.

The diagrams on pages 17, 19, 21, 29, 31, 33, 47, 51 and 71 are all laid out for a normal strap, and the closing shoulder line is drawn from point M to C, thus locating shoulder point M below top line of draft as shown on diagram on page 17.

On pages 15, 25, 57 and 81, the front shoulder point comes up to top line of draft as explained in diagram of proportions on page 15, where the shoulder line is drawn from T to Z, thus making the front length of strap fully ½ inch longer than in the other method. It is found that the majority of ladies are on the average ½ inch erect and for the average form it is well to use the method as laid out in the illustration on pages 14 and 15 when cutting by proportions, but when shoulder measure and strap measure is used for variations then I use the system as laid out in illustrations on pages 17 and 21, and make changes according to measures as explained in variations on pages 88 to 91.

The short measure method is fully explained on pages 18-19 and 60-61.

The table of proportions is not of the ideal form, but of the average. The circumference measurements are taken from the breast, and the length from the height, as follows: If the breast is 34, all circumference measurements are found opposite that breast measure, and if the height is 5 feet 6 inches all the lengths are found opposite that height scale.

PROPORTIONATE SCALE OF AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS.

HEIGHT Feet - Inches	CIRCUMFERENCE					Natural Waist Length	Inside Length of Arm to Elbow	Full Sleeve Length	Side Length	Depth of Scye	Blade
	Breast	Bust	Waist	Neck	Scye						
4– 0	24	24	20	11	11	12	6¼	12½	6½	5½	7⅔
4– 2	25	25	20¼	11¼	11½	12½	6½	13	6¾	5¾	8
4– 4	26	26	20½	11½	12	13	6¾	13½	7	6	8⅓
4– 6	27	27	20¾	11¾	12½	13½	7	14	7¼	6¼	8⅔
4– 8	28	28¼	21	12½	13	14	7¼	14½	7½	6½	9
4–10	29	29½	21¼	12¾	13½	14½	7½	15	7¾	6¾	9⅓
5– 0	30	30¾	21½	13⅛	14	15	7¾	15½	8	7	9⅔
5– 1	31	32	22	13½	14½	15¼	7⅞	15¾	$8\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{16}$	10
5– 2	32	33¼	22½	13⅞	15	15½	8	16	8⅛	7⅜	10⅓
5– 3	33	34½	23¼	14¼	15½	15¾	8⅛	16¼	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{16}$	10⅔
5– 4	34	35¾	24	14⅝	16	16	8¼	16½	8¼	7¾	11
5– 4½	35	37	24¾	15	16½	16⅛	$8\frac{5}{16}$	16⅝	8¼	7⅞	11⅓
5– 5	36	38	25½	15⅜	17	16¼	8⅜	16¾	$8\frac{1}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	11⅔
5– 5½	37	39	26¼	15¾	17½	16⅜	$8\frac{7}{16}$	16⅞	$8\frac{1}{16}$	$8\frac{5}{16}$	12
5– 6	38	40	27	16⅛	18	16½	8½	17	$8\frac{1}{16}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	12⅓
5– 6½	39	41	27¾	16½	18½	16⅝	$8\frac{9}{16}$	17⅛	$8\frac{1}{16}$	$8\frac{9}{16}$	12⅔
5– 7	40	42	28½	16⅞	19	16¾	8⅝	17¼	8	8¾	13
5– 7¼	41	42¾	29¼	17¼	19¼	$16\frac{13}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	17⅜	$7\frac{15}{16}$	8⅞	13¼
5– 7½	42	43½	30	17⅝	19½	16⅞	8¾	17½	7⅞	9	13½
5– 7¾	43	44½	30¾	18	19¾	$16\frac{15}{16}$	$8\frac{13}{16}$	17⅝	$7\frac{13}{16}$	9⅛	14
5– 8	44	45½	31¼	18⅜	20	17	8⅞	17¾	7¾	9¼	14¼

PROPORTIONS.

BY CHAS. J. STONE.

THE DIVISION OF HEIGHT.

The theory advanced by our most noted sculptors, painters, artists and professors of anthropology, regarding the height of the human body and its proper division, is that the entire height, from the crown of the head to the end of the big toe contains eight faces or heads, and on this theory they divide the human form into eight faces or heads. The distance from the bottom of the heel to the end of the toe is estimated to be $\frac{1}{32}$ of the entire height. They also claim that the proper way to measure for height is to have the subject in a lying-down position with feet stretched out, or if in a standing position it must be on tip-toe. This theory is undoubtedly correct if we want to find the correct length of the face, but to tailors and dressmakers this is of less importance. What we want is the division of the parts of the body that we are required to cover, and it matters not if the face of our client is one-sixteenth of an inch longer or shorter, and while the distance from the crown of the head to bottom of heel does not contain eight times the length of the face, yet I find in my practice that this distance can be correctly divided into eight parts and each of these parts subdivided into eighths, giving us 64 parts or units for height.

The division of the female form is nearly the same as that of the male, with the following exceptions: Her shoulders are narrower, her waist smaller and hips larger, and her arms and legs are shorter than the male. I consider the average height of the female to be 5 feet 4 inches or 64 inches, so if the height of 64 inches is divided into 64 parts or units each unit will be one inch. The accompanying diagram is that of a female figure, such as the ladies' tailor or dressmaker find them, "laced tight in a corset." The following method is used in dividing the height on the 64th unit theory, measure taken from top of head to bottom of heel:

THE DIVISION OF HEIGHT.

From top of head to top of neck, as from A to B is $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{8}{64}$.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the face on diagram is a trifle longer than this division.

From top of neck to top of shoulder, as from B to C is $\frac{3}{64}$.

From top of shoulder to bottom of scye, as from C to D, is $\frac{5}{64}$, which only holds good for the bone structure.

NOTE.—This distance must be regulated by the diameter of the scye, according to flesh developments, as the distance from N to P is width not height. (*See explanation of widths.*)

B to E is waist length and is $\frac{1}{4}$ of height.

E to F is $\frac{1}{8}$ of height.

A to F is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the entire length of the body.

D to F is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the height and regulates length of arm.

In fleshy forms the length of sleeve will decrease, and in lean forms increase a trifle, according to increase or decrease of flesh under the arm at P.

F to G is 2 units or parts.

G to H is 4 units or parts.

H to J is 2 units or parts.

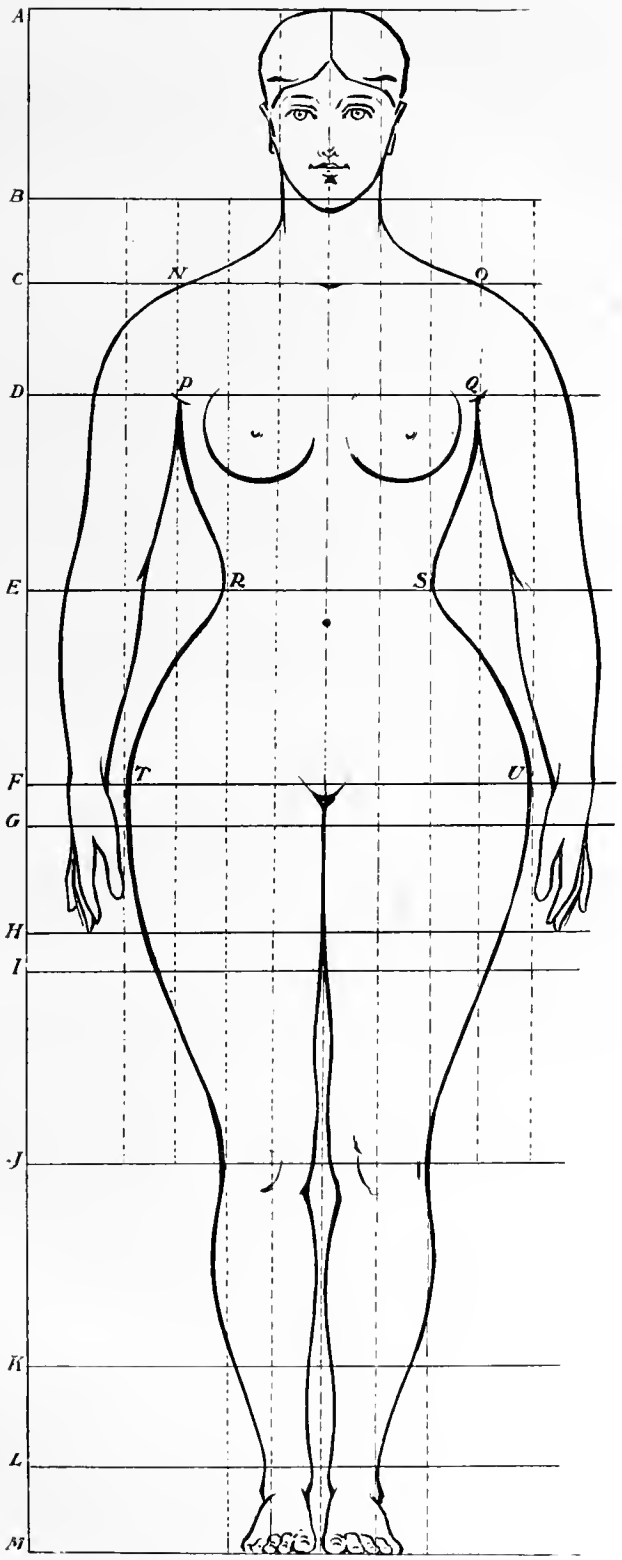
I to J, "the knee," is $\frac{1}{8}$.

J to K, "lower part of calf," is $\frac{1}{8}$.

K to L, "ankle," is 4 parts.

L to M, "bottom of heel," is 4 parts.

The length of leg will be 2 units or parts less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of entire height.



Alpha Paramount Cut "A" 105.

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PROPORTIONS.

BY CHAS. J. STONE.

THE DIVISION OF WIDTH.

The width is divided into sixteen equal parts. Note these divisions of widths are made from the net breast measure taken snug above the bust "mammillae." Of these parts I give six for the front, six for the back and two for each side or arm, four for the waist and eight for the hip, the largest part being across the pelvis.

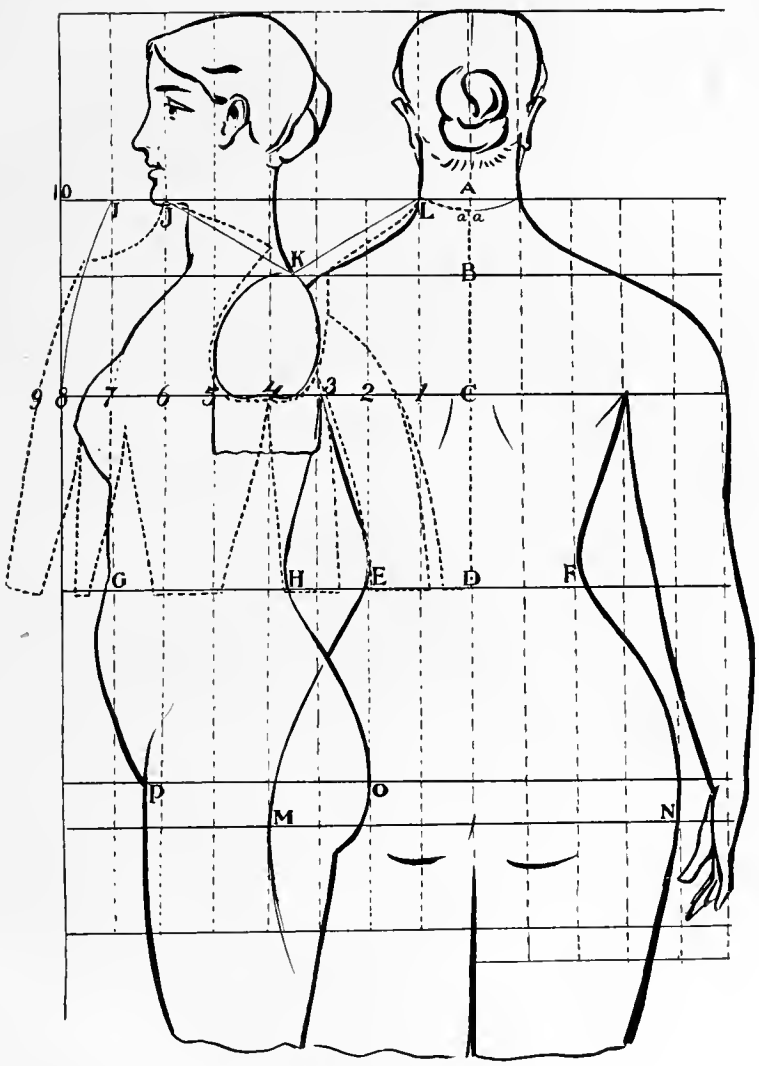
The average breast measure of the female form is 34 inches, and the bust over the mammilla 36 inches. The proportionate waist will be 10 inches less than breast, or two-thirds of the bust measure.

The hips will measure 40¼ inches, which is one-fourth of breast, 4½ inches, added to bust measure, 36.

The entire width across the breast, as from C to 8, ½ breast measure, is divided into eighths, and the width of back from C to 3 is ⅜. C to 5 is ⅝. The width of back at top of neck is ⅛.

The width of shoulders at top are reduced ¼ the distance between lines 2 and 3 as per dotted line, so while the width of back from C to 3 is ⅜ of breast, the width of shoulders is reduced $\frac{1}{24}$ at line B K.

The entire width of body is divided into sixteenths of the breast, or eighths on division, and the extra bust whatever it may measure is added to the front as from 8 to 9.



Alpha Paramount Cut "A" 106.

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PROPORTIONS IN PRACTICE.

Fashionable Jacket, by Proportionate Method, from the following measurements:

Height, 5 feet 4 inches.	Bust, 36 inches.
Breast, 34 inches.	Waist, 24 inches.

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A B D and A T S.

A to B is 3½ inches, being $\frac{3}{64}$ of height plus ½ inch.

B to C is ¼ breast plus ½ inch.

A to D is 16½ inches, being ¼ of height plus ½ inch.

Square lines B C and D.

C to E is ½ breast, and to F is ½ full bust.

Divide breast into eight equal parts and mark off as per black dots.

C to H is ⅛, H to I is ⅛, I to J is ⅛, J to K is ⅛, K to L is ⅛.

Square up lines J and L.

Points J V and U L will then form the diameter of scye, but as the scye in a lady's garment is cut somewhat wider than in a gentleman's, I advance from L to 10 one half inch and recede from J to 11 one half inch. The arm-scye will then be nearly a circle, as indicated by dotted line 27 21.

Point G is half way between E and F.

Square up from G to R.

Divide distance between G and 10 into three equal parts and locate points O and P, and square up points O and P.

Z is halfway between B and V.

Draw a line from T through Z to 12. This line will locate top of front shoulder, also lower shoulder point of back at W.

A to X is ⅛ breast. Draw a line from X through point W down to 21, add from X to 13, ½ inch, and shape as represented, the top of back coming ½ inch below point A.

It will be seen that the distance from K to W is the same as K to 21, and the distance from 27 to Y is the same as 27 to 21.

Square down from F to 15, and advance from 15 to 16 one inch. Then draw a line from 16 to F and a line from S to F.

S to 19 is ⅛ breast, and 19 to 20 is ¾ inch.

F to 18 and 16 to 17 is 2 inches.

Shape front as represented.

D to 23 is 1 inch, and D to 24 is 6 inches.

D to 1 is 1½ inches.

1 to 2 is ½ inch.

2 to 3 is 2¼ inches.

3 to 4 is 1 inch.

4 to 5 is 2¼ inches, thus making the back and side body and under-arm piece ¼ of waist measure.

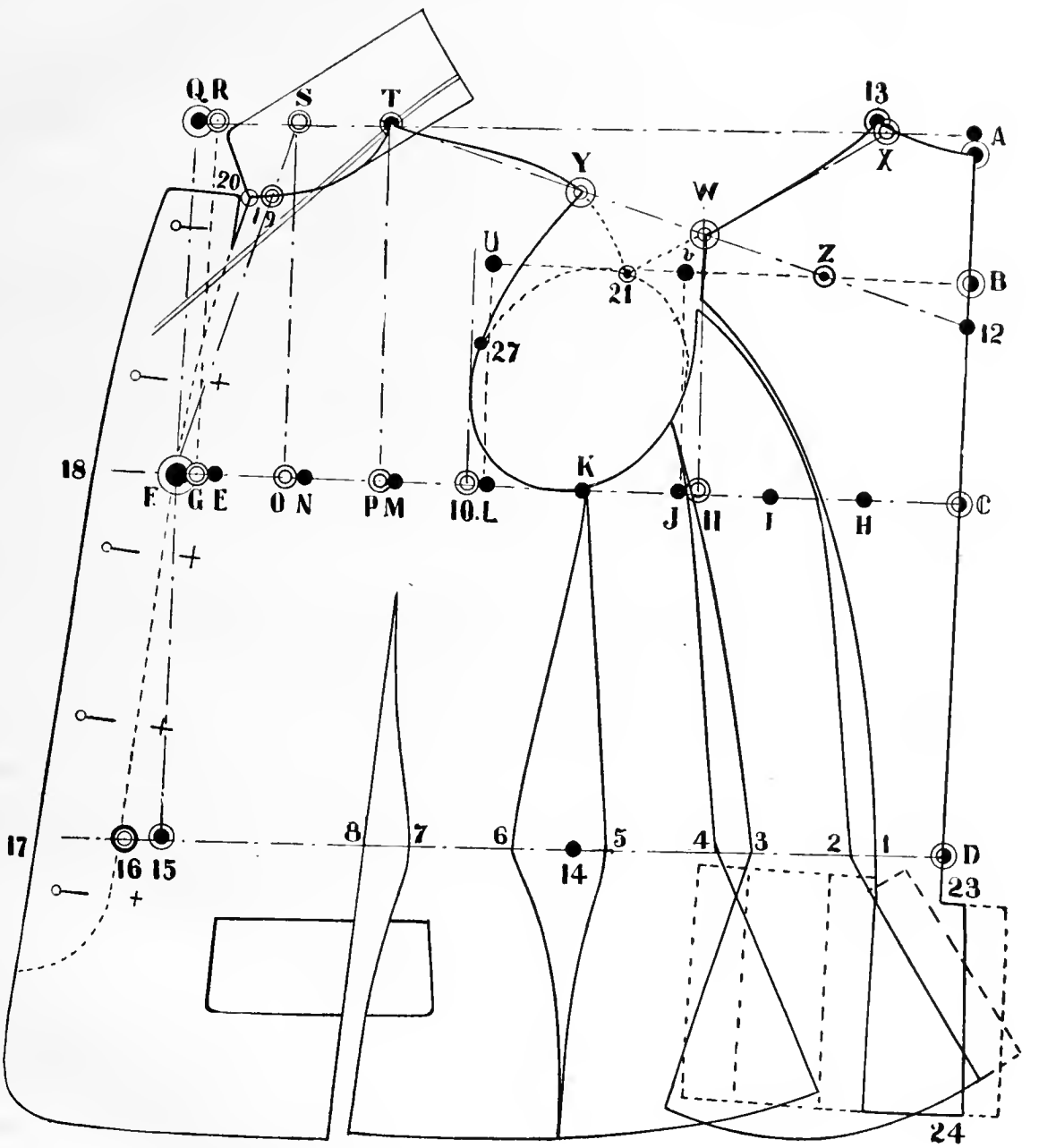
14 to 6 is 1½ inches.

6 to 7 is 2¼ (same as side and under-arm pieces).

7 to 8 is 1¼ inches.

The dotted lines on back and side body indicate the pleats.

Finish draft as represented and add seams all over when cutting the cloth.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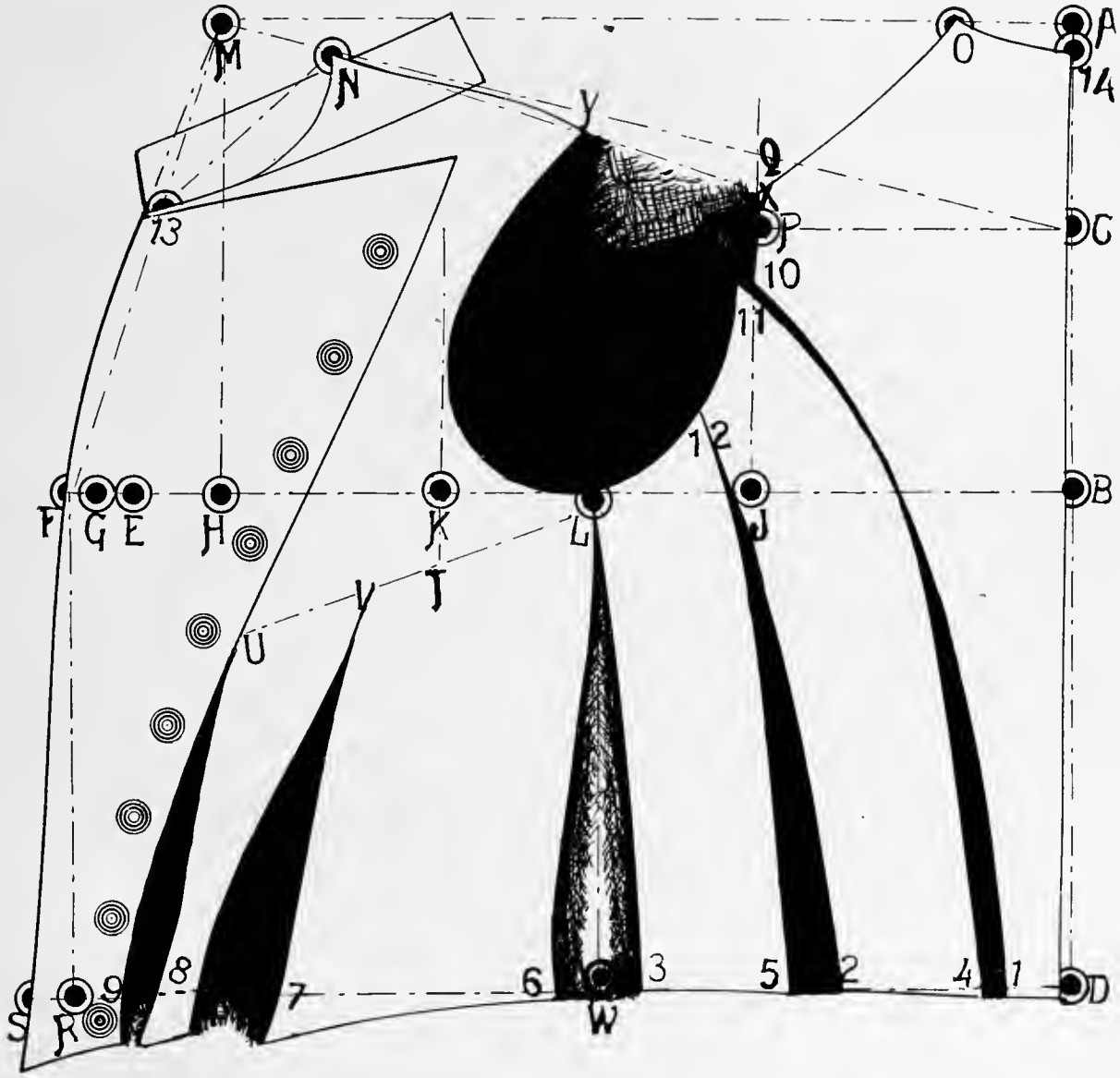
THE DRESS BODICE.

The diagram of bodice on opposite page is produced from the following measures:

Strap,	10¾	Side,	8¾
Upper shoulder,	23½	Breast,	34
Lower shoulder,	22½	Bust,	35½
Length back,	16½	Waist,	24

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A M and A C B D.
A to B is ⅓ upper shoulder measure and ½ inch.
B to C is ¼ breast and ½ inch.
Square lines B C.
A to 14 is ½ inch.
A to O is ⅛ breast.
B to J is ⅓ breast.
Square up lines J and K.
B to E is ½ breast and B to F is ½ bust.
G is half way between F and E.
G to H is ⅛ bust.
Draw a line up from H to M.
Draw a line from M to C.
M to N is ⅛ breast.
N to 13 is ¼ breast.
X is half way between P and Q.
Draw a line from O to X.
X to 10 is 1¼ inches.
14 to D is length of waist.
Hollow back to D ¼ inch.
B to L is ½ breast on division, square down to W.
L to W is underarm length.
12 is halfway between 11 and L.
Width of back at D 1, is 1 inch, 1 to 4 is ½ inch.
Apply waist measure from D to W and suppress between 2 and 5 and 3 and W, so as to make the two side bodies and the back ¼ of the waist measure.
Square down in front from F to R.
R to S is 1 inch always.
Apply waist measure from W forward and find how much suppression is needed; in this case we find it is 4¾ inches to be suppressed. The difference of one inch between breast and bust measure should be taken out in the second dart, therefore deduct the one inch from 4¾, leaving 3¾; this amount divided, the remainder 3¾ inches by 3, which will give us 1¼ inches to be suppressed between W and 6; ¾ inch between 8 and 9 and 1¼ together with the 1 inch difference between breast and bust to be taken out of the second dart between 7 and 8.
K to T is 1½ inches, draw a line for top of dart from L through T.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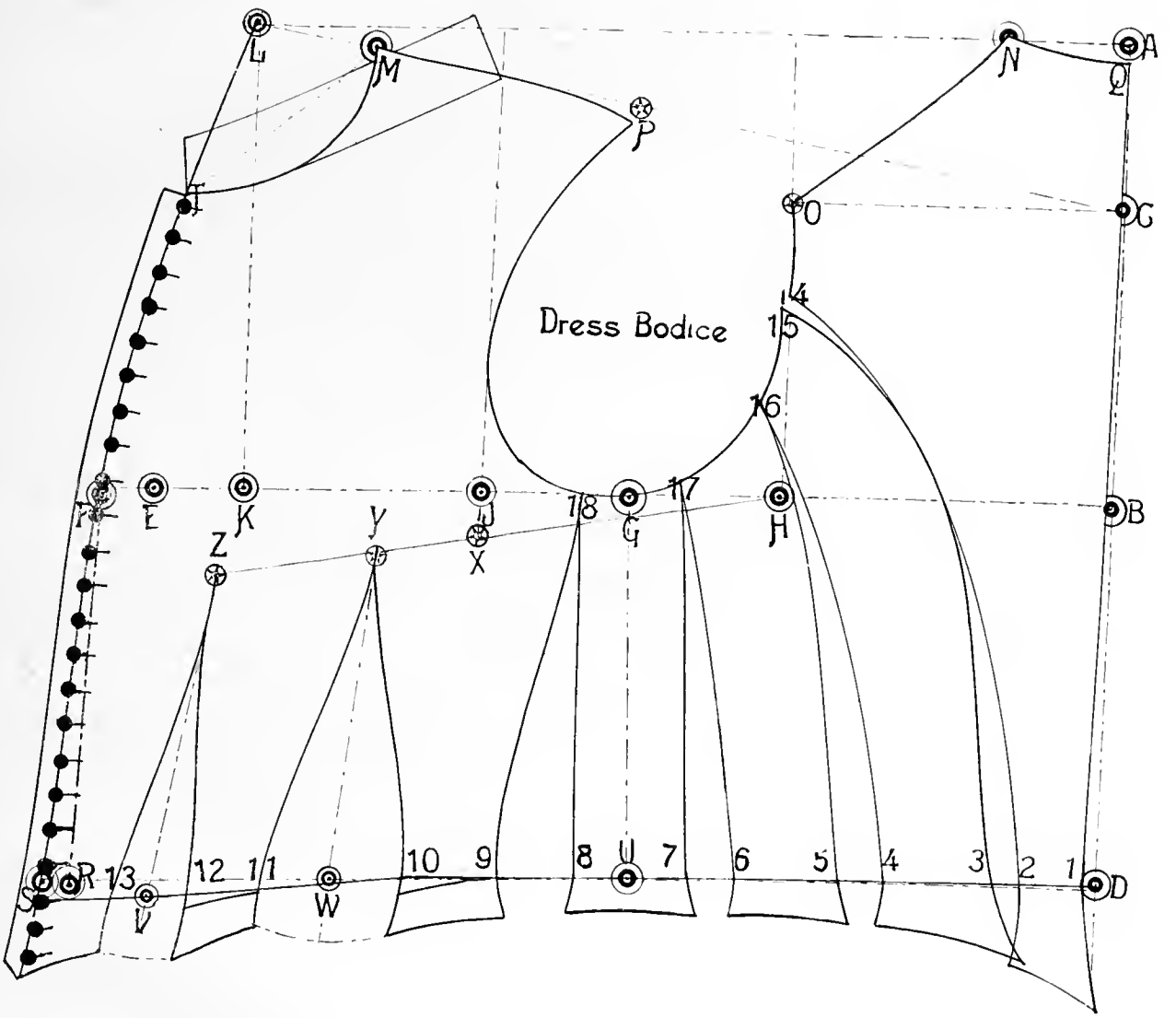
DRESS BODICE.

BY ACTUAL MEASURES.

The diagram on opposite page is produced by the following measures:

Strap,	12	Waist length,	17	Breast,	40
Blade,	13	Side length,	8	Bust,	42
Depth scye,	9	Front length,	21	Waist,	26

Square lines A D and A L.
A to B is strap measure, 12 inches less width of back at top of neck, 2½ inches or ⅛ breast, making the distance from A to B, 9½ inches.
B to Q is depth of scye 9 inches.
C is ⅓ the distance from Q to B, or 3 inches below Q.
Q to D is length of waist 17 inches.
Square lines B C and D.
A to N is ⅛ breast.
B to E is half breast, 20 inches.
B to F is half bust, 21 inches.
K is ⅙ back from F.
Square up line K.
Square down line F.
R to S is 1 inch.
Shape front center from L through F and S.
B to J is blade measure, 13 inches.
J to H is ⅓ breast.
Square up J and H.
G is half way between B and E.
Square down from G to U and apply side length, 8 inches.
Draw line from L to C.
L to M is ⅛ breast.
M to T is ¼ breast.
M to P is the same as N to O.
Point X is 1¼ inch below point J.
Draw line from H through X for top of darts at Y and Z.
D to 1 is ¼ inch.
1 to 2 is 1½ inches.
2 to 3 is ½ inch.
3 to 4 is 2¼ inches.
4 to 5 is 1 inch.
5 to 6 is 2¼ inches.
6 to 7 is 1 inch.
U to 7 is 1¼ inches.
U to 8 is 1 inch.
W is half way between U and S.
V is 2½ inches back from front edge.
Draw dotted line from V to Z.
8 is half way between D and S, or D to 8 is 11 inches, with a suppression of ¼ of the distance, making the waist from 1 to 8, 8¼ inches.
8 to S is 11 inches, or 6¼ inches more than is needed to make up the size of waist.
Deduct the difference of 1 inch between half of breast and half of bust leaving 5¼ inches to be suppressed.
Divide 5¼ by 3, and take out the ⅓ or 1¾ inches between 8 and 9 and 12 and 13 and 10 and 11 plus the 1 inch difference between breast and bust to be taken out between 10 and 11.
Shape as shown in diagram adding ¾ inch for button stand in front.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BASQUE.

BY SHOULDER MEASURES.

From the following measurements:

Upper shoulder,	24½	Length of waist,	16
Lower shoulder,	24	Full length,	21
Under-arm length,	8	Breast,	35
Neck,	14	Bust,	37
Top of darts,	13	Waist,	25

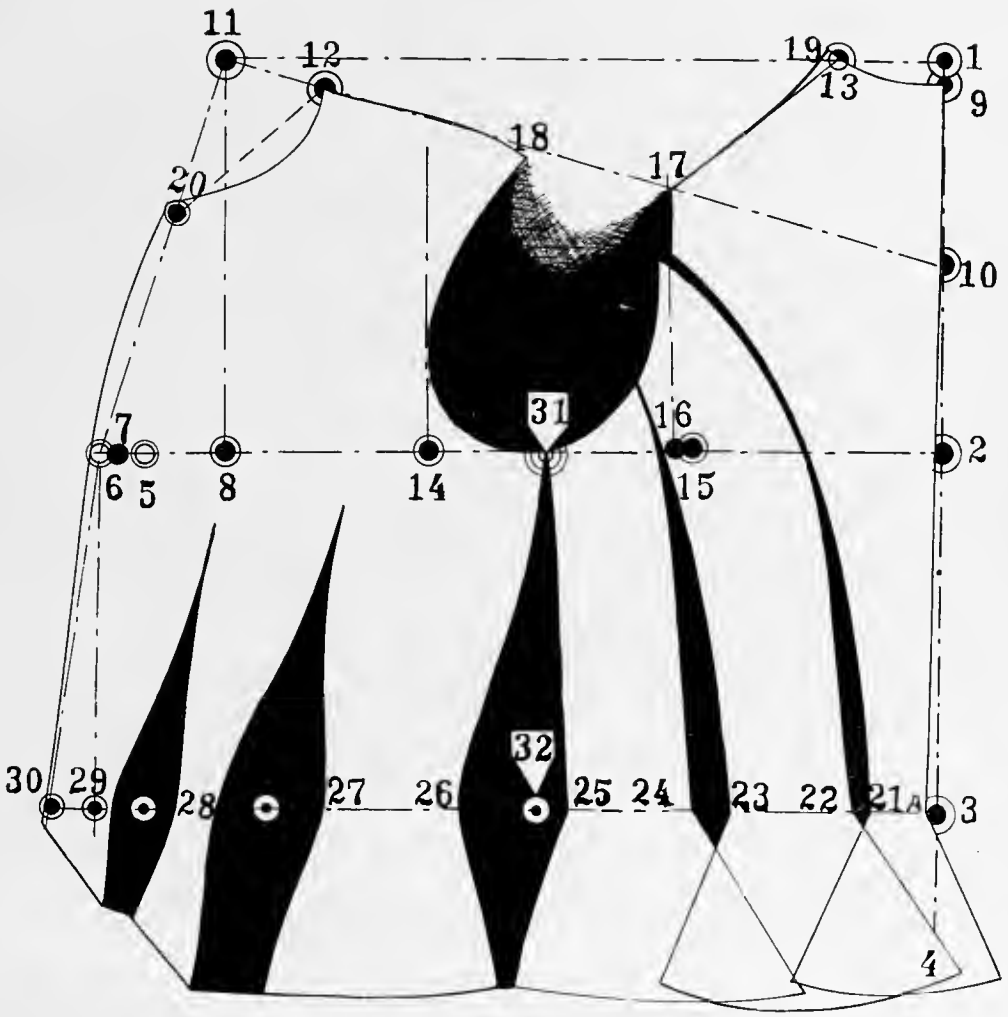
Front length, 19¾.

Commence by squaring out and down from 1.
1 to 9 is ½ inch.
9 to 2 is ⅓ of upper shoulder.
9 to 3 is length of waist, 16 inches.
Square lines 2 and 3.
2 to 5 is half of breast.
2 to 6 is half of bust.
7 is half way between 6 and 5.
7 to 8 is ⅛ bust.
Square up from 8 to 11.
2 to 14 is half inch less than ½ of lower shoulder measure.
15 is half way between 2 and 14.
15 to 16 is half inch.
Square up lines 14 and 16.
10 is half way between 9 and 2.
Draw a line from 10 to 11.
11 to 12 is ⅛ breast.
12 to 20 is ¼ breast.
1 to 13 is ⅛ bust.
Draw a line from 13 to 17.
13 to 19 is half inch.
12 to 18 is the same as 19 to 17.
2 to 31 is half of breast on division.
Square down from 31 to 32.
Square down from 6 to 29.
29 to 30 is 1 inch.

Apply measure from 1 to 19, place this amount at 12 and measure neck gorge to 20, hold measure at 12 and measure down to 8 for top of darts and continue measure down to 30 for front length, and if the proportionate neck gorge does not correspond with the measure, raise or lower it at point 20, and if front length does not correspond with waist line raise or lower it at point 30, according to measure.

Apply under-arm length from 31 to 32 and if measure does not correspond with the proportionate waist line raise or lower it at point 32.

3 to A is one-quarter inch.
A to 21 is 1¼ inches.
21 to 22 is half inch.
Measure from A to 21, place this at 22 and measure out ¼ of waist and suppress equally between 23 and 24, 25 and 32, so that the back and the two sides will measure ¼ of waist.
Measure distance from 32 to 30 and whatever it measures more than ¼ of waist must be taken out or suppressed in the following manner: Take full amount to be suppressed, deduct from this amount 1 inch, divide the remainder into three equal parts and take out ⅓ between 32 and 26, ⅓ between 28 and 29, and ⅓ plus the 1 inch between 27 and 28.
Shape as represented.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DOUBLE BREASTED FROCK.

The body of a double breasted frock is drafted the same as an ordinary waist with the exception that the waist seams comes from 1½ to 2 inches below the waist line in the back as from A to D, and the same in front as from B to N; in the side it is only about one inch below regular waist line as from C to H.

The lapel is cut as per dotted outline and is about 1½ inches wide at waist line and 2½ inches at center of bust. The skirt is cut on the same principle as the regular dress skirt in the following manner:

Draw a straight line from O to T.

O to P is ½ waist and T to S is the same.

P to S is ⅓ waist.

P to Q is ⅓ waist.

Form square P Q R S, which is ⅓ waist measure.

Q to X is the same as O to P.

Draw a line from P through X to W.

Sweep from X to S T, using point P as pivot.

X to 1 is width of back, E to D; make a mark at 1, and place sidebody so that waist line will lay on sweep line X S, and mark off bottom of sidebody as at 2–3, then place under arm piece in same manner and mark off at 3–4.

Then place forepart so that point B will lay on point T and mark off as at 5–6, 7 and 4, so whatever the body comes below waist line we cut off of skirt below sweep line X S T.

U V is 5 inches below X S.

W to 15 is one inch.

Shape spring of back skirt from 2 through U to 15.

The full length of coat is from 37 to 39 inches.

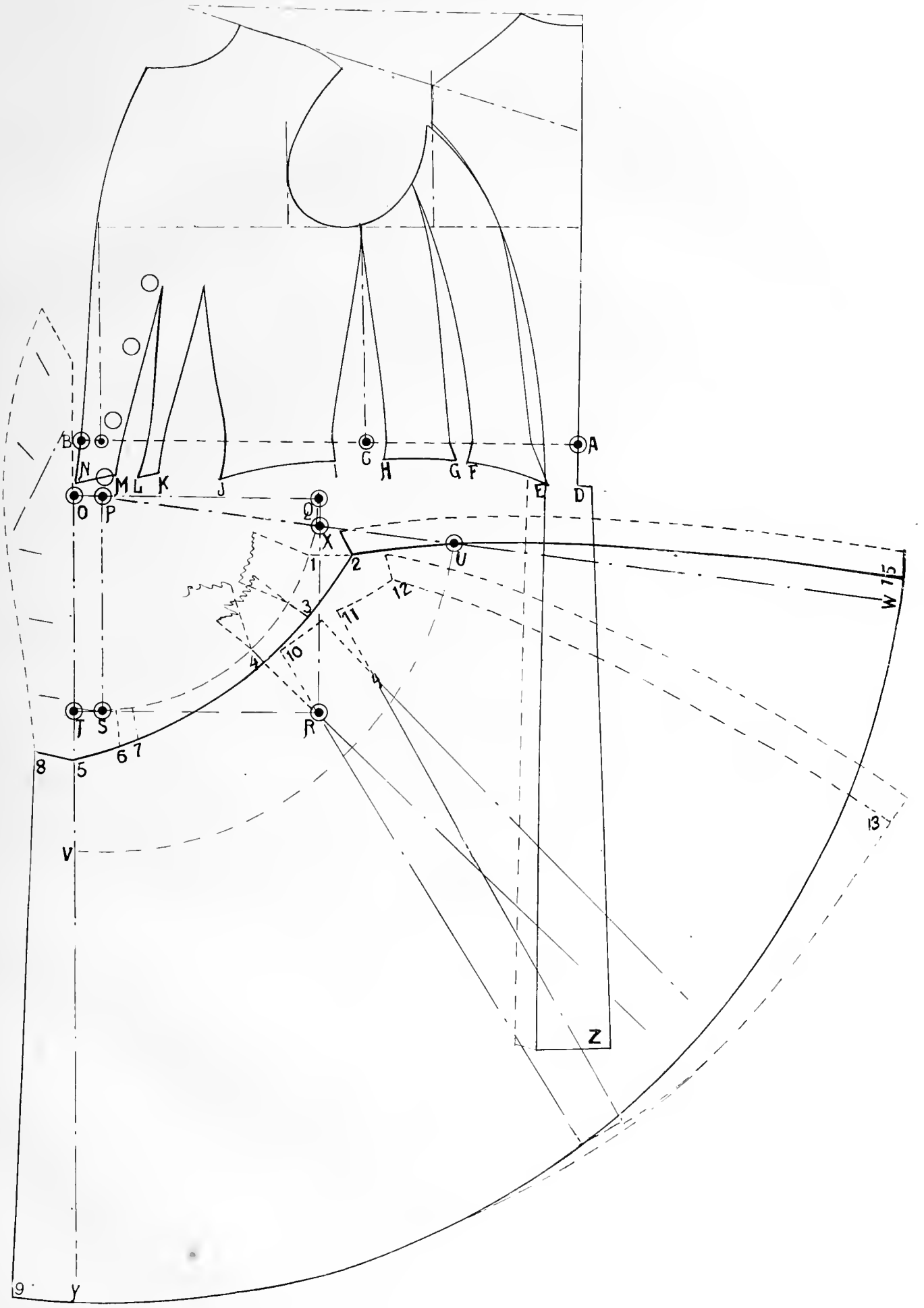
Make length of skirt from 2 to 15, the same as back skirt from D to Z.

T to Y is the same as X to W.

Sweep from W to Y by P for length.

For a close fitting skirt split it open over the hips as at 10 and 11, fold skirt over at botton as indicated by dotted lines 10, 11, 12 and 13.

5 to 8 is 1½ inches and Y to 9 is 2½ inches.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FANCY WAIST.

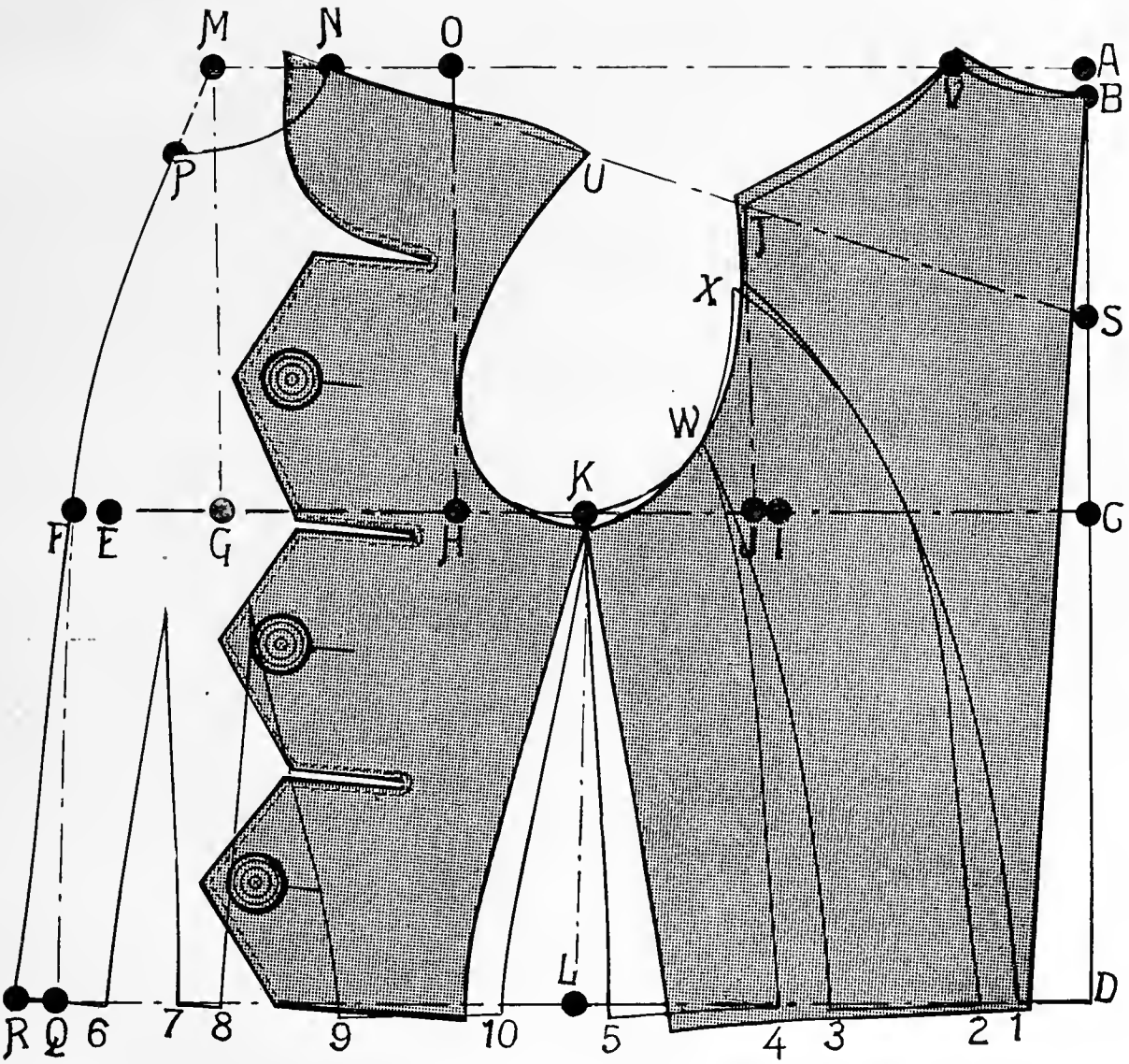
BY PROPORTIONS.

The waist on opposite page is produced from the following measurements:

Length of waist, 16	Breast,	33	Waist,	23
	Bust,	35		

TO DRAFT.

Commence by squaring lines A B C and A O N.
A to B is ½ inch.
B to C is ¼ breast and 3½ inches.
B to D is full length of waist.
Square lines C and D.
C to E is ½ breast.
C to F is ½ bust.
Square down from F to Q.
Q to R is 1 inch.
F to G is ⅙ bust.
Square up from G to M.
Shape front line from M through P and F to R.
M to N is ⅛ breast.
M to P is 2 inches.
S is half way between B and C.
Draw a line from S to N.
C to H is ½ inch less than ²/₃ of breast.
I is half way between C and H.
I to J is ½ inch.
Square up from J to T.
Square up from H to O.
A to V is ⅙ breast.
D to 1 is 1¼ inches.
1 to 2 is ¾ inch.
2 to 3 is 2¼ inches.
3 to 4 is 1 inch.
4 to 5 is 2¼ inches.
T to X is 1¼ inches.
¼ of an inch is taken out between back and side body and X.
K is half way between J and H.
W is half way between K and X.
R to 6 is 2 inches.
6 to 7 is 1¼ inches.
7 to 8 is 1 inch.
8 to 9 is 2 inches.
9 to 10 is 2¾ inches.
Shape as represented.
The cloth is represented by shaded portion, the back side body and under arm piece is in one and shaped so as to fit the lining. The shaded portion on front represents the cloth. The front of waist is finished with fancy silk. Waist at neck is finished with an ordinary standing collar.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JACKET AND VEST.

On opposite page is the diagram of a jacket and vest. The diagram is produced by proportions from the following measurements:

Length of waist,	15¾	Bust,	36
Full length,	21	Waist,	24½
Breast,	34½		

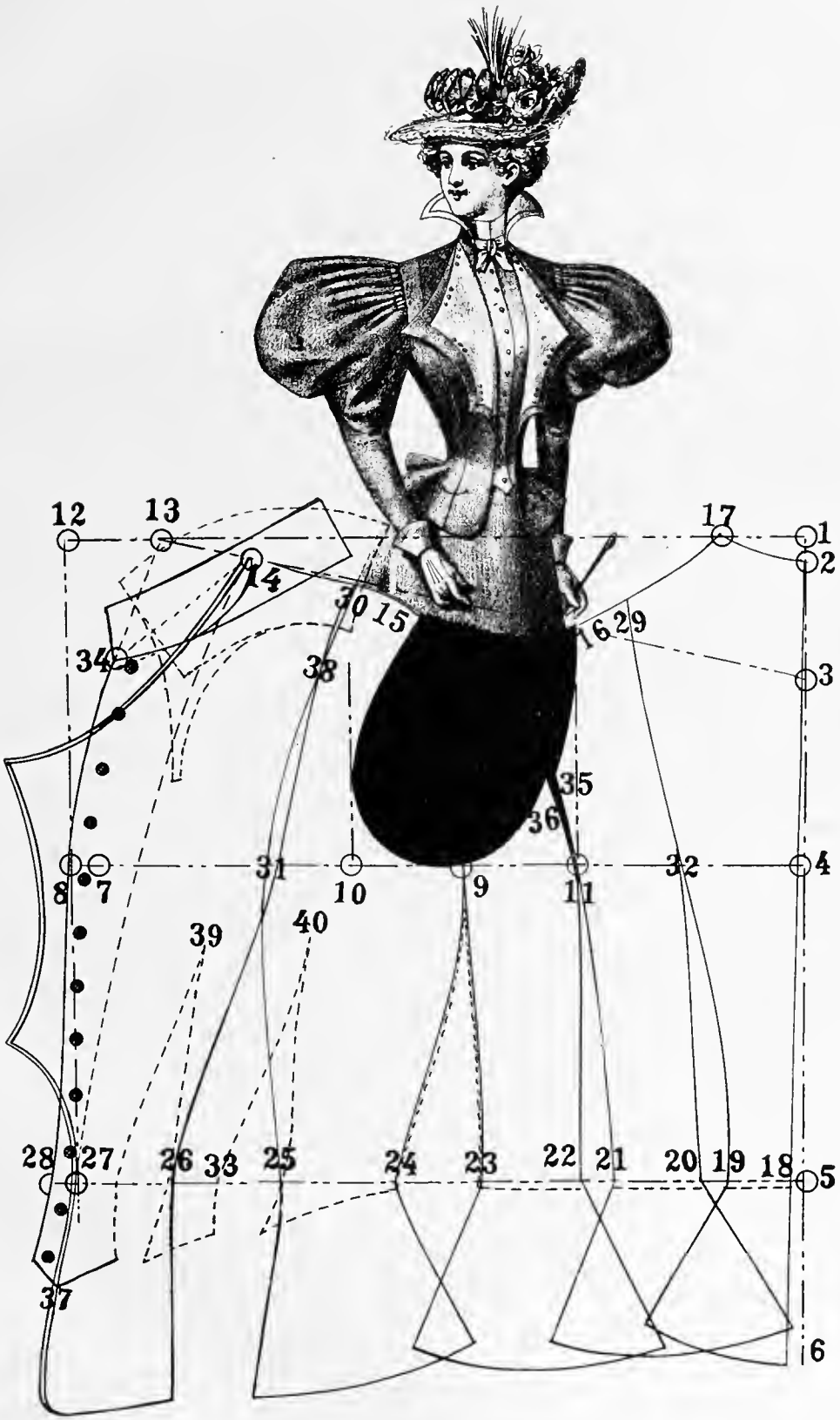
TO DRAFT.

Commence by squaring lines 1, 3, 5, and 1, 17.
1 to 2 is ½ inch.
2 to 3 is 3 inches.
3 to 4 is ¼ of breast and ½ inch.
2 to 5 is waist length, 15¾, and to 6 full length, 21.
Square lines 4 and 5.
4 to 10 is ½ inch less than ⅓ breast.
11 is halfway between 4 and 10.
9 is halfway between 10 and 11.
4 to 7 is half of breast.
4 to 8 is half of bust.
Square up and down from 8.
Square up from 10 and 11.
27 to 28 is 1 inch.
Draw a line from 8 to 28.
12 to 13 is ⅛ bust.
Draw a line from 13 to 3.
13 to 14 is ⅛ breast.
Shape front from 13 through 8 and 28.
14 to 34 is ¼ breast.
1 to 17 is ⅛ breast, plus ½ inch.
16 to 29 is 1½ inches.
15 to 30 is the same.
5 to 18 is ¼ inch.
18 to 19 is 1¼ inches.
19 to 20 is ¾ inch.
20 to 21 is 2½ inches.
21 to 22 is 1 inch.
22 to 23 is 2½ inches.
23 to 24 is 2¼ inches.
24 to 25 is 3 inches.
25 to 26 is 2¾ inches.
26 to 28 is 3¼ inches.

In shaping the front dart add ½ inch at 31 over the largest part of bust and hollow the shoulder a trifle between 30 and 38.

The collar for the jacket is indicated by dotted lines which any cutter will readily understand.

The darts on the vest are indicated by dotted lines.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DOUBLE-BREASTED VEST.

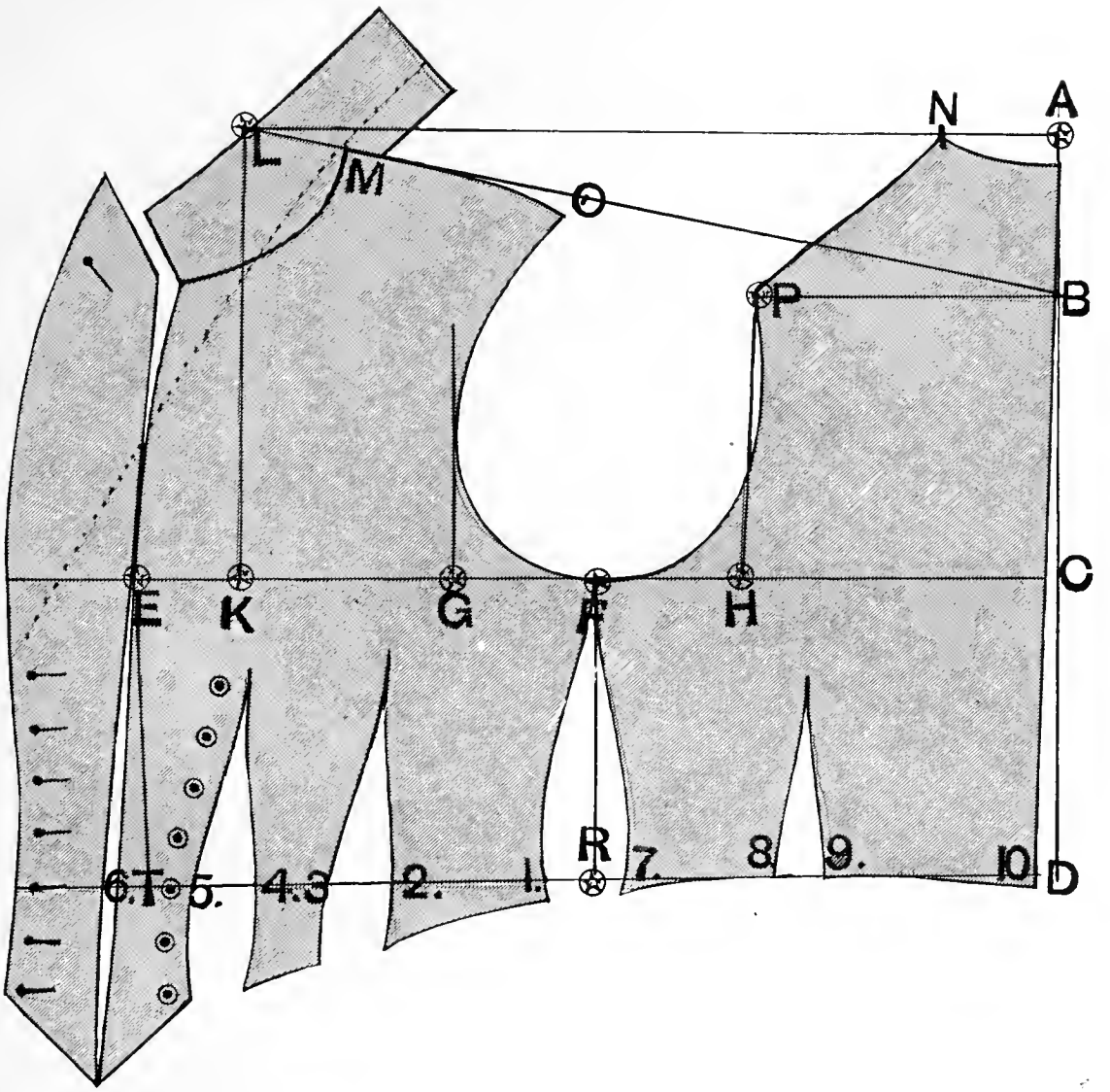
On opposite page we give a normal draft of a double-breasted ladies' vest. The measures are:

Breast,	37	Waist,	26
Bust,	39	Length of waist,	16

NOTE.—This pattern is drafted without seams; in cutting the goods add for seams and sew in chalk line.

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A D and A L.
A to B is 3½ inches.
B to C is ⅓ breast.
D is length of waist.
Square lines B C and D.
C to F is ½ of breast on division.
F to G is ⅙ bust on divisions.
F to H is ⅙ bust on divisions.
C to E is ½ of bust measure.
E to K is ⅙ bust on divisions.
Square up lines H G and K.
Square down lines F and E.
T to 6 is 1 inch.
Shape front from L through E and 6.
L to M is ⅛ breast on divisions.
A to N is ⅛ breast plus ½ inch on divisions.
D to 10 is ½ inch.
R to 7 is 1 inch.
8 to 9 is 1¼ inches, making the width of back part at waist ¼ of the entire waist measure.
R to 1 is 1½ inches.
The darts are each 1¾ inches making the forepart at waist ¼ of the entire waist measure.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CUTAWAY FROCK.

The single breasted frock on opposite page is produced by the following measures:

Strap, 11	Length of Waist, 16	Breast, 35
Upper Shoulder, 24	Length of Coat, 34	Bust, 63
Lower Shoulder, 23	Side, 7½	Waist, 25
		Hip, 40

DRAFT.

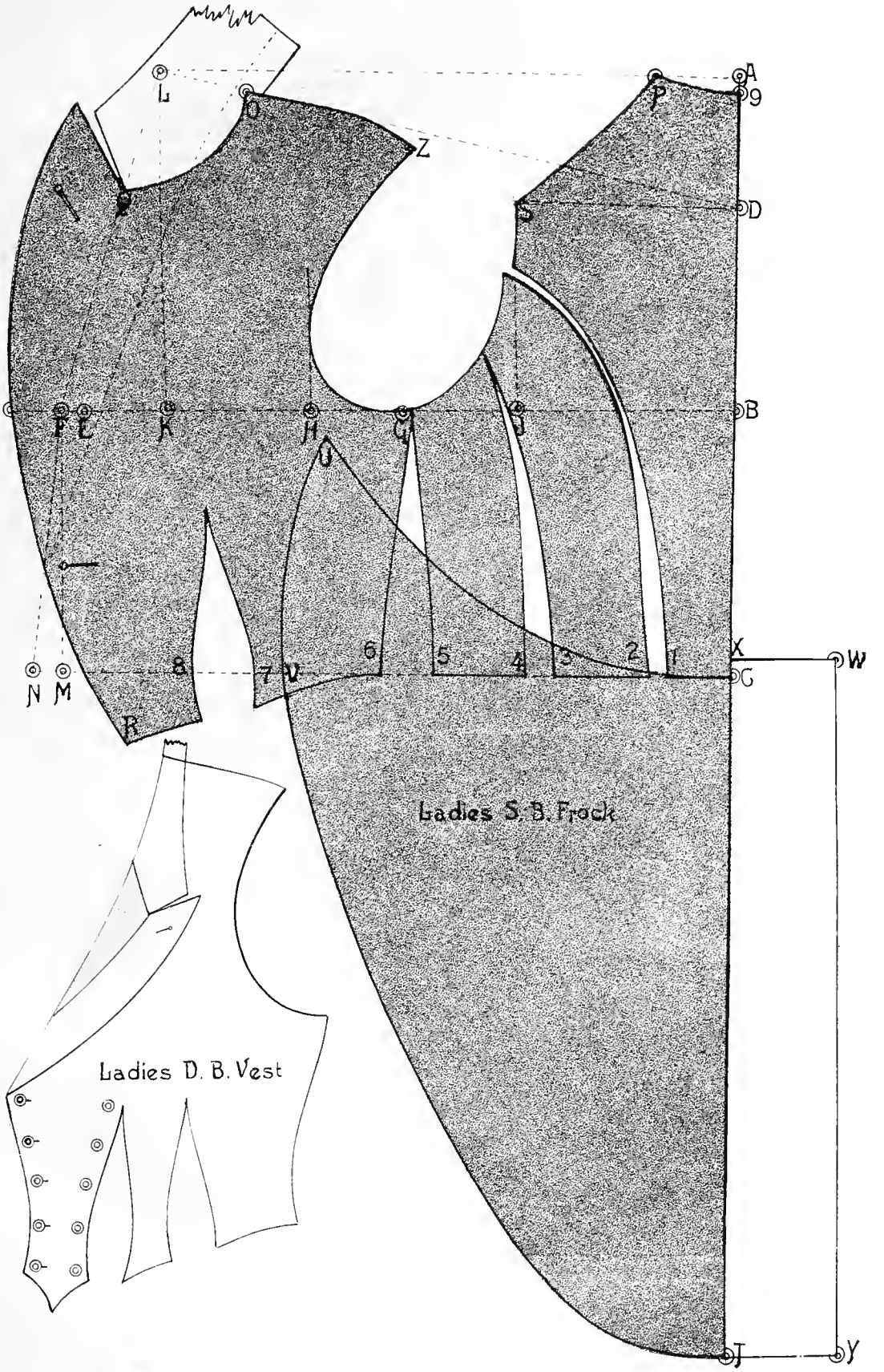
Square lines A C T and A L.
A to B is ⅓ upper shoulder and ½ inch.
A to D is 3½ inches.
A to 9 is ½ inch.
9 to C is waist length and to T is full length.
Square lines D, B and C.
B to E is half of breast measure.
B to F is half of bust measure.
F to K is ⅙ of bust.
Square up from K and down from F to M.
M to N is one inch.
Draw front center line from L through F to N.
B to H is half of lower shoulder less half inch.
H to J is ⅓ breast.
J to G is ⅙ breast.
Square up lines J and H.
A to P is ⅛ breast plus ½ inch.
L to O is ⅛ breast.
C to 1 is 1¾ inches.
1 to 2 is ½ inch.
2 to 3 is 2½ inches.
3 to 4 is 1 inch.
4 to 5 is 2½ inches.
5 to 6 is 1½ inches.
7 to 8 is 1¾ inches.
R is 1¾ inches below waist line.

THE COAT SKIRT.

Sweep from C to U by D for top of skirt.
C to V is whatever the waist measure is from C to R.
X is 1¼ inches above C.
Sweep from V to U by X.
Shape skirt from V to T.
Add 3 inches from T to Y and X to W for a box pleat.

THE VEST.

The double breasted vest is drafted the same as the coat and needs no other explanation; it is the same as on page 29, the only difference in this vest is that there are no lapels cut off, the front being cut in one piece.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Ladies D. B. Vest
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DOUBLE-BREASTED CUTAWAY JACKET.

The diagram of double-breasted cutaway jacket on opposite page is a close-fitting garment all through the body and front skirt, with ample allowance for drapery in the back skirt. The width of lapel at waist seam is 3 inches, and at the notch the lapel is 5 and the collar 4 inches wide. The following measures are used in drafting:

Length of waist,	16½	Breast,	37
To prominent part of hip,	24	Bust,	39
Full length,	34	Waist,	27
Length of waist under arm,	7½	Hip,	45

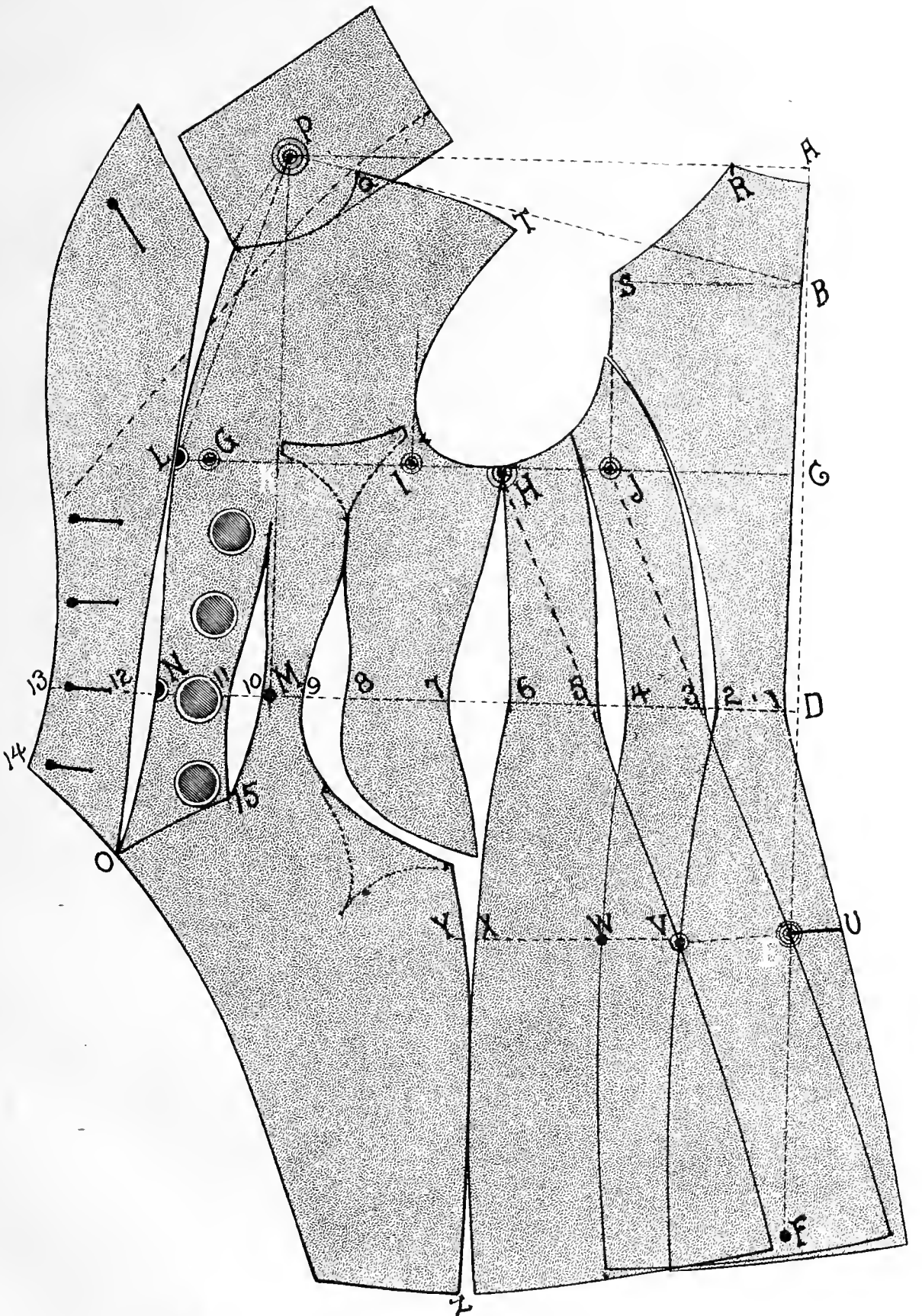
Height 5 feet six inches.

NOTE.—This pattern is drafted without seams. In cutting the cloth add for seams and sew in chalk line.

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A P and A F.
A to B is 3½ inches.
B to C is ¼ breast plus ½ inch.
D is waist, E hip, and F full length.
Square lines B C D and E.
C to G is half of breast measure 18½ inches.
C to L is half of bust measure 19½ inches.
L to K is ⅙ breast.
Square up from K to P and down to M.
M to N is one inch more than K to L.
G to H is half of breast (on division).
H to I is ⅙ of breast.
H to J is ⅙ of breast.
Draw line from P to B.
A to R is ⅛ breast, plus ½ inch.
P to Q is ⅛ breast.
D to 1 is half inch and 1 to 2 is 2 inches.
2 to 3 is one inch and 3 to 4 is 2 inches.
4 to 5 is one inch and 5 to 6 is 2 inches.
6 to 7 is 1¾ inches.
Apply waist measure and take out between 8 and 9, 10 and 11 whatever waist is too large for measure. "No allowance for seams."
E to U is 1½ inches.
Draw line for spring of back from 1 through U. For first side body from J through 3, and for second side body from H through 5.
U to V is 5 inches.
E to W is 6 inches.
V to X is 6½ inches.
X to Y is half inch and ½ inch taken out at Z.
Cut forepart through from the lower end of the dart at 15 to point of lapel at O.

When jacket is buttoned, the front edge of lapel should come up to the first dart.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BASQUE AND VEST.

The draft is produced by the following shoulder measures:

Upper shoulder, 22½	Front length, 19½	Breast, 32
Lower shoulder, 21½	Natural waist, 16½	Bust, 34
Side length, 8½	Full length, 36	Waist, 22
		Hip, 39

Vest opening, 10. Full length, 21½.

TO DRAFT.

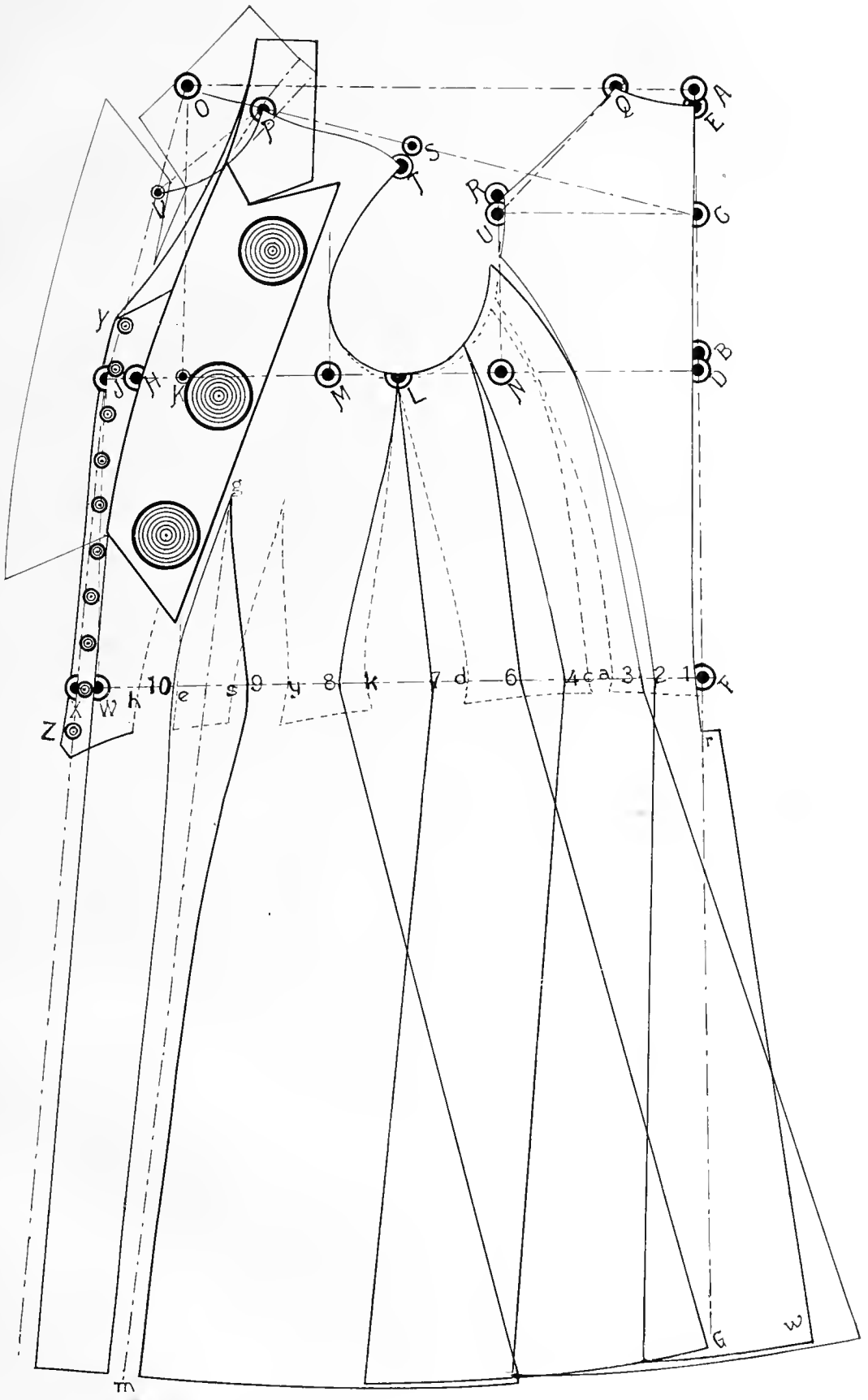
Square lines A. F and A O.
A to B is ⅓ upper shoulder.
B to C is ⅓ breast.
B to D is ½ inch.
A to E is ½ inch.
E to F is waist and to G full length.
Square lines C, D and F.
D to H is ½ breast.
D to J is ½ bust.
J to K is ⅙ bust.
Square up from K to O.
Square down from J to W.
W to X is 1 inch.
Draw line from O to J and from J through X for front center line.
D to M is ½ lower shoulder, less ½ inch.
N is half way between D and M.
L is half way between D and H.
A to Q is ⅛ breast plus ½ inch.
U to R is ½ inch.
Draw line from C to O.
O to P is ⅛ breast.
S to T is the same as U to R.
P to V is ¼ breast.
From waist line to lower end of roll is 4 inches; reduce the front of coat 1 inch from lower end of the lapel all the way down.
F to 1 is ⅜ inch.
1 to 2 is 1 inch.
2 to 3 is ½ inch.
3 to 4 is 2 inches.
4 to 6 is 1½ inches.
6 to 7 is 2½ inches, making the back and two side bodies 5½ inches or ¼ of entire waist measure.
From 7 to X is 10½ inches or 5 inches more than ¼ waist measure.
Suppress 2¾ inches from 7 to 8, and 2¼ inches from 9 to 10, draw a line from g to m center of dart and take out ⅜ inch on each side of m.
Shape front as represented, making the lapel 3 inches wide at the lower end and 2½ inches at the notch, and the collar 2 inches.
g to w is 3 inches; make entire width of back part at bottom 5 inches.
From W on back to spring of first sidebody is 1½ inches.
Apply hip measure 5½ inches below waist line and shape as represented.

VEST.

The vest is cut same as the basque, the dotted lines representing the vest.

1 to a is 2¼ inches.
a to c is 1 inch.
c to d is 3¼ inches, making the distance from 1 to a and c to d ¼ of waist measure.
X to h is 1¾ inches.
h to e is 1 inch.
e to s is 1½ inches.
s to y is 1½ inches.
y to k is 2¼ inches, making the distance from X to h, e to s and y to k ¼ waist measure.
Shape front of vest ½ inch outside of center line and finish as represented.

The basque is cut with a large lapel turned back so as to give it an even roll all the way down in front. The lapels are stiffened with hair cloth and there are three large buttons on each lapel. There is a hook on forepart on the inside under the lower button, and an eyelet in the vest holding the fronts of the basque together. The vest is cut with a regular collar same as on a gentleman's vest.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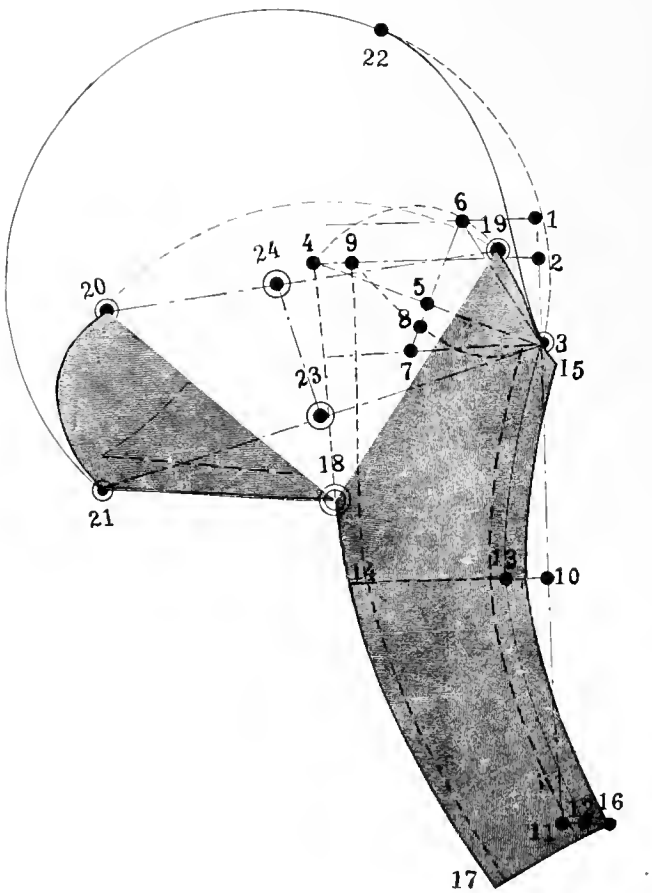
THE PRINCIPLE OF SLEEVE CUTTING.



Sleeves are all cut from a regular close fitting sleeve pattern (see diagram of the regular sleeve draft, with illustration of how to produce the puff at top.) The regular sleeve is produced from the measure of the armscye, which is as follows :

Length of sleeve to elbow,	8	Width at elbow,	9½
Full length of sleeve,	16	Width at hand,	8½
Scye,	16		

TO DRAFT.

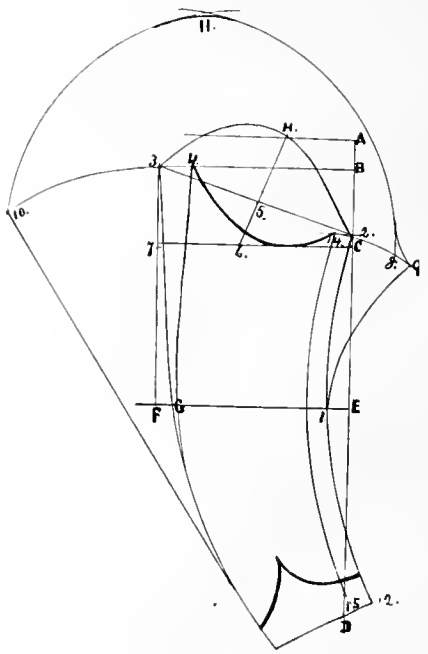
Commence by squaring out and down.
From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{12}$ scye.
From 1 to 3 is ¼ scye and ¼ inch.
3 to 10 is elbow, and to 11 full length of sleeve.
Square across from points 2, 3 and 10.
10 to 13 is 1½ inches.
11 to 12 is 1½ inches.
3 to 4 on diagonal line is ¼ scye, and ½ inch.
5 is half way between 3 and 4.
Square up and down from 5.
Draw a line from 3 to 6, and shape top sleeve as shown in diagram.
Make width of sleeve from 13 to 14, ½ inch less than measure, and add from 14 to elbow 1 inch for the upper sleeve. The top sleeve from 12 to 17 is ¾ inch more than half of the width at hand, and the upper sleeve is ¾ inch smaller.
3 to 15 and 12 to 16 is ¾ inch added to the upper sleeve and like amount is taken off the under sleeve.

THE NEW WRINKLE AND HOW TO PRODUCE IT.

From 14 to double circle below 18 is 3½ inches.
Split under sleeve from 19 to 18, and swing out top part of sleeve whatever amount of fullness is wanted and draw a line from 3 to 21.
23 is half way between 3 and 21.
Draw a line from 19 to 20.
Square up from 23 to 24, and sweep from 21 to 22 as shown in diagram.
The fullness on top sleeve is to be shirred in.
Add seams when cutting the cloth.

THE CLOSE FITTING SLEEVE.

Square lines A D and A H.
A to B is $\frac{1}{12}$ breast, and to 2 is ¼ breast.
2 to C is ⅝ inch.
Square lines A B and C.
2 to 3 is whatever upper part of armscye measures.
2 to 4 is whatever lower part of armscye measures.
Draw line from 2 to 3.



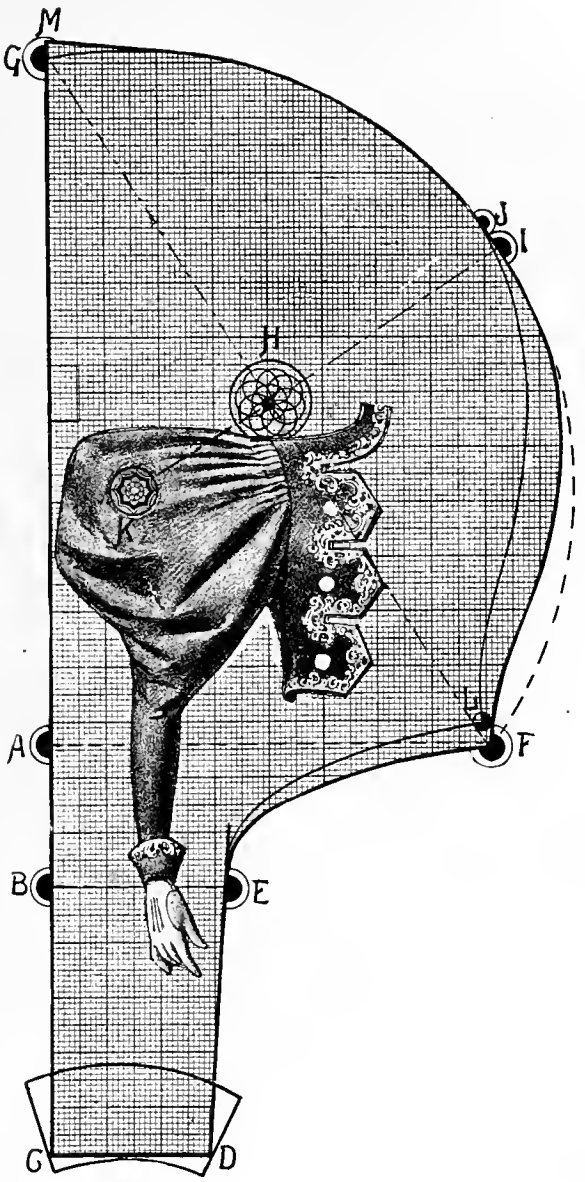
5 is half way between 2 and 3.
Square up and down from 5.
C to D is length of sleeve, 16½ inches.
E is half way between C and 12.
E to 1 is 1¼ inches.
D to 12 is 1½ inches.
12 to 15 and 2 to 14 is 1 inch.
Square down from 3 to F.
Make width at hand and elbow according to measure, and shape as shown in diagram.

THE LEG O' MUTTON SLEEVE.

In the leg o' mutton sleeve the under part remains the same as in a close-fitting sleeve; and the upper part is very easily changed from the close-fitting to the very large by making the following sweeps:
Sweep from 2 to 8 and 9 by 1.
Sweep from 3 to 10 by F.
From 2 to 8 is 2½ inches, or whatever fullness is desired in the upper sleeve.
Sweep from 8 to 11 by 7, and from 11 to 10 by 6.
8 to 9 is 1¼ inches.
Draw line from 10 to hand.

ONE SEAM LEG OF MUTTON SLEEVE.

Fold paper lengthways and square lines A B C and to G.
Square across at A.
A to B is ¼ sleeve length.
A to C is ¾ of sleeve length.
C to D is 4 inches or whatever width is desired.
B to E is 5 inches.
Apply length of sleeve from D through E out to F. Make a point at F.
A to G is 18 inches.
Draw a line from F to G.
H is half way between F and G.
Square across at H.
H to K is ¼ sleeve length.
Sweep from F to G using K as pivot.
G to M is ½ inch or enough to make an even rounding of sleeve head.
Point L is ¾ of an inch up and ½ inch back of point F.
I to J is 1 inch.
Shape under part of sleeve as represented.



ONE SEAM SLEEVE.

A great number of cutters are cracking their brains about drafting the various styles and kinds of ladies' sleeves, never for a moment thinking that it can be done otherwise. We will say right here that the only ladies' sleeve that can be produced by drafting is a close fitting sleeve, and from this all other sleeves are cut, and the accompanying sleeve is produced in the following manner:

Draw a straight line 1, 2, 3 and 18. Take an ordinary close fitting sleeve and cut it across the elbow at points 10 and 11, pivot at these points and overlap at 15 and 16 until a straight outside seam is obtained, then cut sleeve across at 6; swing sleeve around until it gets on a right angle as illustrated in the diagram. Measure distance from 5 to 7, which in this case is 9½ inches; go up same amount from 6 to 8; line 17, 8, is parallel with line 1, 2, 3.

Sweep from 7 through 19 to 12 to 13, using 8 as pivot; then go back from 8 to 9, 1½ inches and sweep from 14 through 20 to 12. Add from 13 to 18 enough so as to make an even round on the top of sleeve.

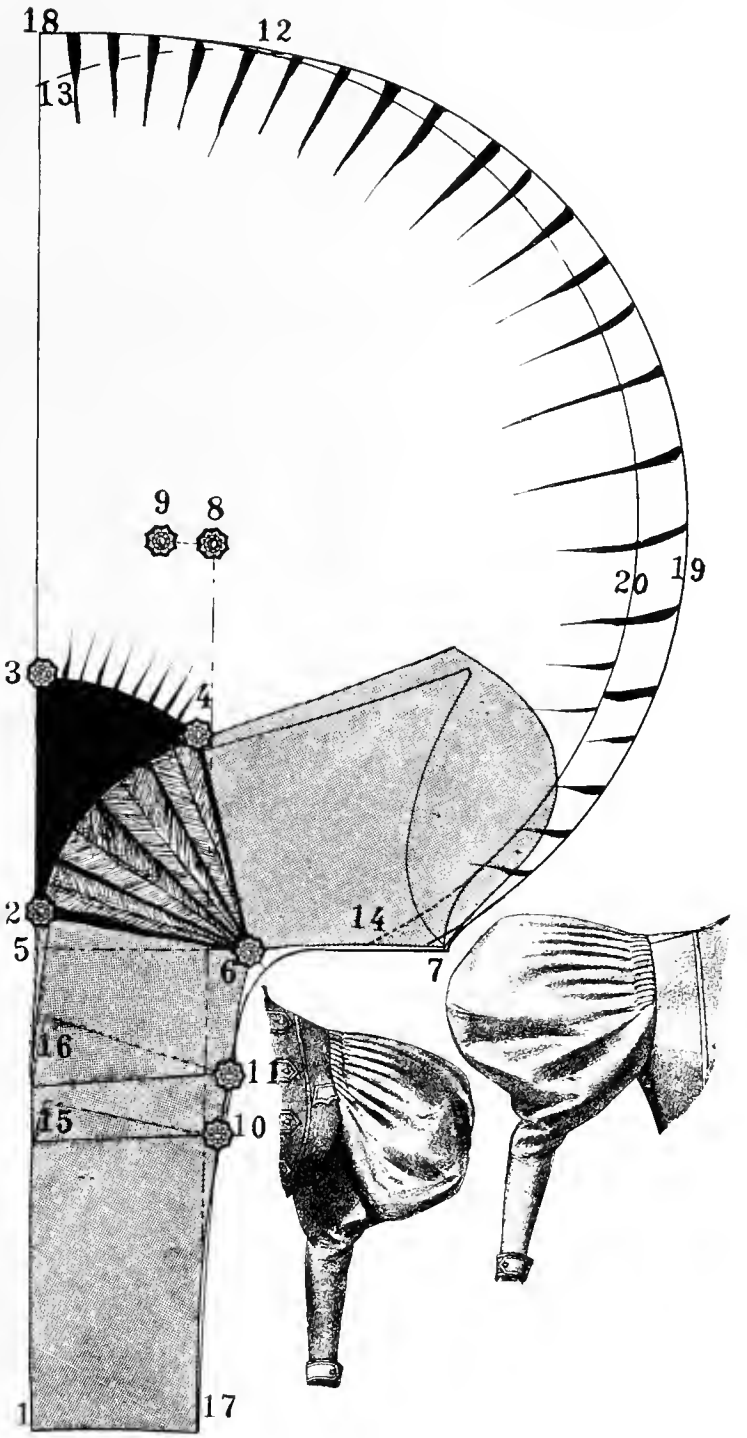
Line 19 is the upper sleeve.

Line 20 is the under sleeve.

When sleeve is finished, points 3 and 4 will come down to point 2, giving the extra overlap as shown in accompanying illustration of thesleeve finished.

The pin checked portion of the diagram represents the close fitting sleeve. The black and shaded portion represents the fold-over.

NOTE.—Add seams in cutting the cloth.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THE FOUNDATION SKIRT.

In cutting skirts it is not necessary to make a draft for every size and style, for it is much simpler and easier to use a foundation skirt, and from that make the needed changes. The accompanying diagram will be found a most simple and correct method in skirt cutting.

TO DRAFT.

Waist 24 ; Hip 42 ; Length 40.

First form a square as A P and A N.

A to C is ½ waist.

C to D and C to F is ⅓ waist.

Make a sweep from D to I and to 13, using point C as pivot.

13 to P is 5 inches. Make a sweep as per dotted line.

F to L is the same as D to 13.

Draw a line from C through L M to R.

13 to L will then measure ½ waist and P to M ½ of hip measure.

Apply length of skirt from 13 to H and make a sweep from H through Q G, R to J, using point C as pivot.

If the side of skirt is, say 1 inch longer than front, lower sweep from point C to double circled point below C 1 inch.

Measure width of skirt at bottom as from H to J, in this draft 2½ yards, and draw a line from J to C. The distance from L to I will then be for fulness in the back and is gathered or pleated in.

H to Q is 12 inches.

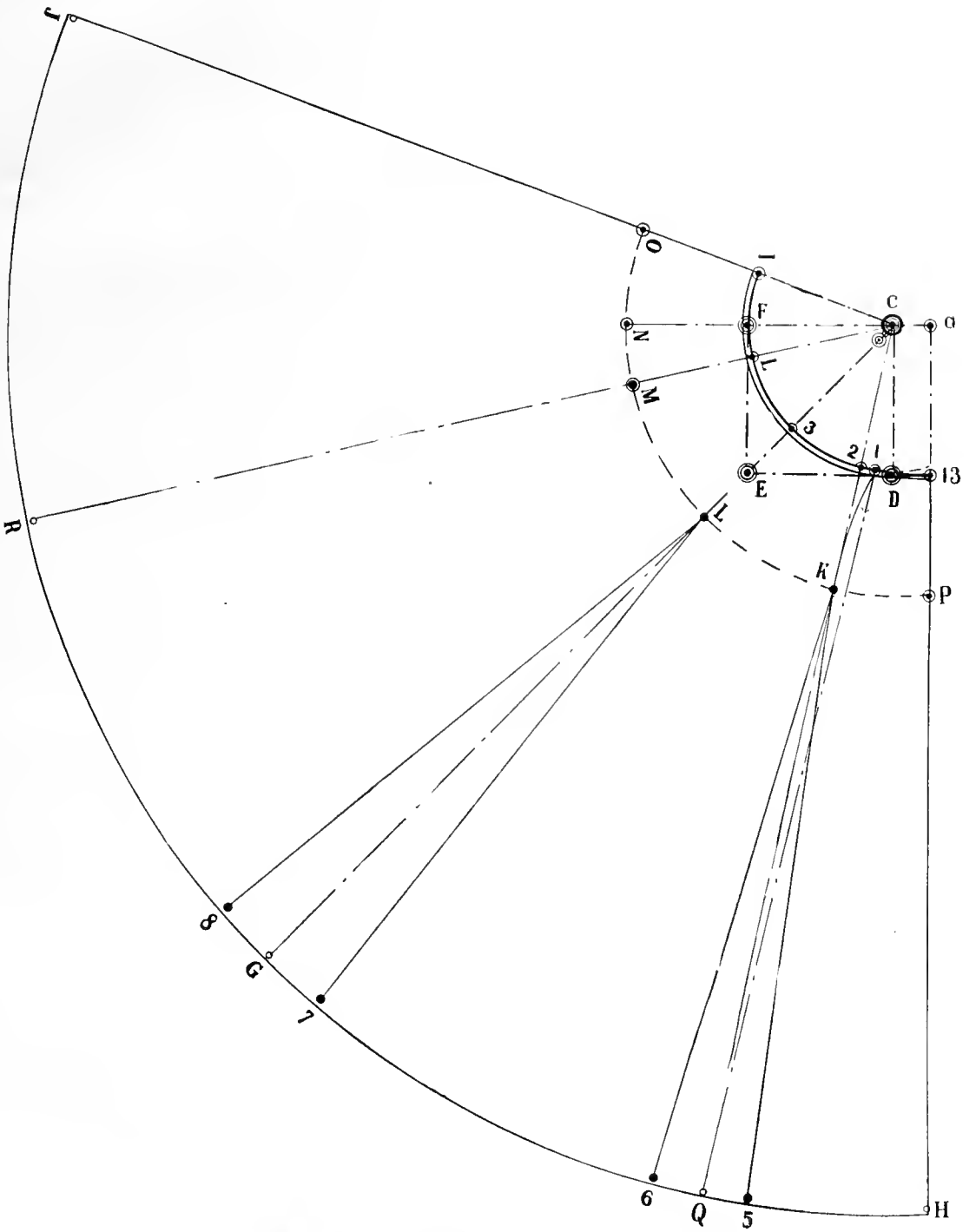
Q to G is 27 inches.

G to R is 27 inches and R to J is 27 inches.

Draw lines from C to Q, G and R.

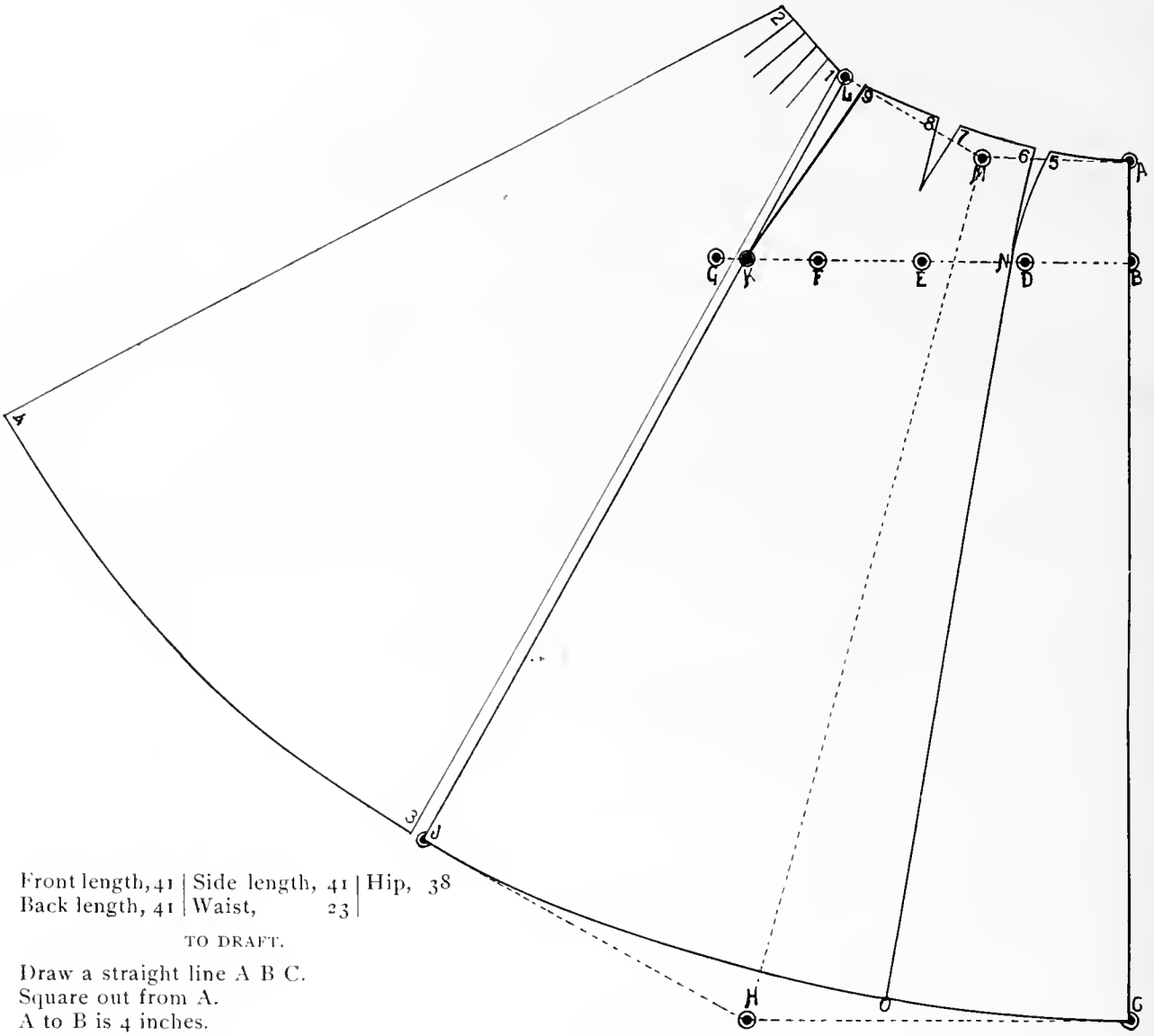
2 to I is 1 inch. Shape front gore from 1 to K. If a closer fitting skirt is wanted, reduce gores as from 5 to 6 and 7 to 8.

The width of the gores must be regulated by the width of the materials used, and there is no certain number of gores required. They may be 5, 6 or 7 for the present style of skirt.



FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF SKIRT CUTTING

ANOTHER FOUNDATION SKIRT.



Front length, 41	Side length, 41	Hip, 38
Back length, 41	Waist, 23	

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line A B C.
Square out from A.
A to B is 4 inches.
A to C is front length 41.
Square out B and C.
B to G is half of hip measure.
Divide B to G into four parts as follows:
B to D is ¼ hip.
D to E is ¼.
E to F is ¼ and F to G ¼ on division.
C to H is half of hip and H to J the same.
C to K is 1 inch.

Fold paper on dotted line so that front A B C lays on line J K L; point A will in this manner locate point L, and C will locate point J. In this case the front, side and back lengths are all the same, so by simply folding the paper and cutting it off even at top and bottom, the correct length is gained; but in case the side and back length be longer or shorter than the front the difference must be added or taken off at the top, at waist and not at the bottom of the skirt.

Apply waist measure from A to L and find out how much is to be taken out of the darts and take out ⅓ the amount between 5 and 6 and ⅔ the amount over the hips between 7 and 8.

N is 1 inch back of D.
C to O is ⅓ the distance from C to J.
Cut through from O to N.
L to 9 is 1½ inches, shape side gore from 9 to K.

THE BACK GORES.

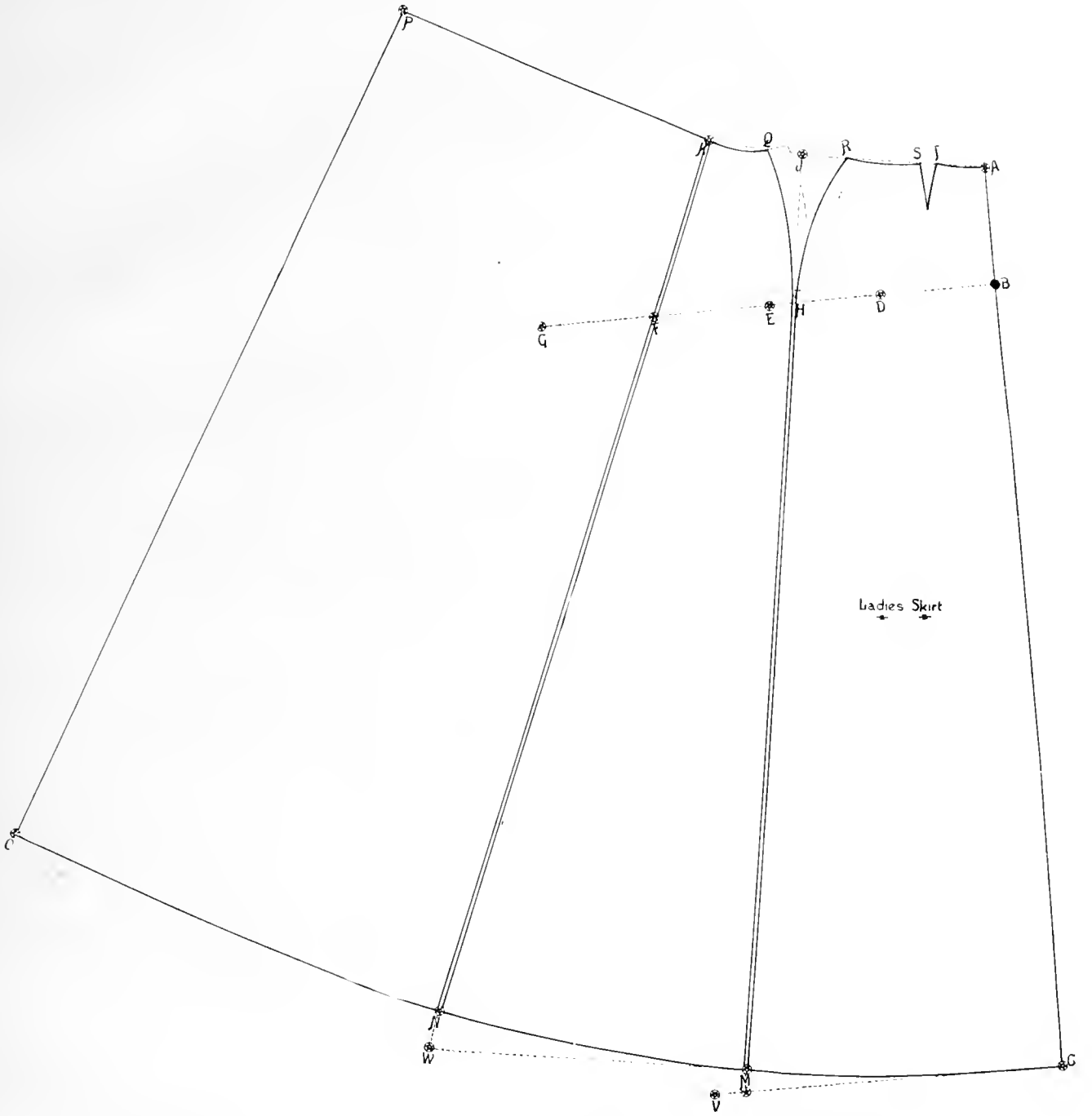
In this skirt there are three back gores, each one 28 inches wide at the bottom and 5 inches wide at the top.

By reducing side gores 1½ inches at from L to 9, there will be three inches of space or 1 inch for each back gore, which is cut five times as wide at the top and gathered in making up.

How to cut the back gores: Take a piece of paper 5 inches wide at the top and 28 at the bottom, fold lengthwise four times and cut across top and bottom and the correct angle is gained.

NOTE.—The number of gores shall be regulated according to the width of the goods as follows: First. cut the skirt pattern independent of any seams then measure width of goods and divide the gores accordingly. Add seam when cutting the cloth.

SKIRT.



The measures are:

Waist,	25	Full side length,	40½
Hip,	40	Length in front,	40
Side length to hip,	6	Length in back,	40½

TO DRAFT.

Draw line from A to C.
A to B is 5 inches, or 1 inch less than measure taken.
Square out lines B and C.
B to G is half of hip measure.
D E F is ⅛ of hip measure or ¼ on division.
C to V is ⅜ of entire hip measure.
From E to H and V to M is one inch.
Draw line from M through H to J.
Let short arm of square rest at A and long arm at H, and square across to get point J.
A to R is ¼ waist.
S to T is one inch.
Apply side length measure from R to H and M.
Square across from M to W.
M to W is the same as C to M.
Draw line from W through N F to K.
Place short arm of square at J and long arm at F and square back from J for point K.
K to N is back length measures.
Square out from N.
N to O is ½ hip measure.
K to P is ¾ the distance from N to O.

FOUR GORED DRESS SKIRT.

The diagram on opposite page of a dress skirt is cut with four gores and is five yards at the bottom. The following measures are used in drafting:

Waist,	25	Side length,	40½
Hip,	40	Back length,	40½
Front length,	40	Width at bottom,	5 yards

TO DRAFT.

Draw lines A B C and square across at C.
C to A is 40 inches, front length.
A to B is 5 inches, being ⅛ of entire length.
A to H is ¼ waist.
Sweep up from H to I.
B to F is 10 inches or ¼ of hip measure.
Sweep up from F to G.
C to D is ⅛ width at bottom, 22½ inches.
Sweep from D to E by C.
Fold pattern over so that line A B C will lay on points E and G and where line C strikes on sweep E will be side length at bottom and wherever point A lays on L will be the side length at top.
Apply measure from A to J and whatever it is more than ¼ of the waist take out ½ extra amount between L and K and the remainder in the front darts.

THE SIDE GORE.

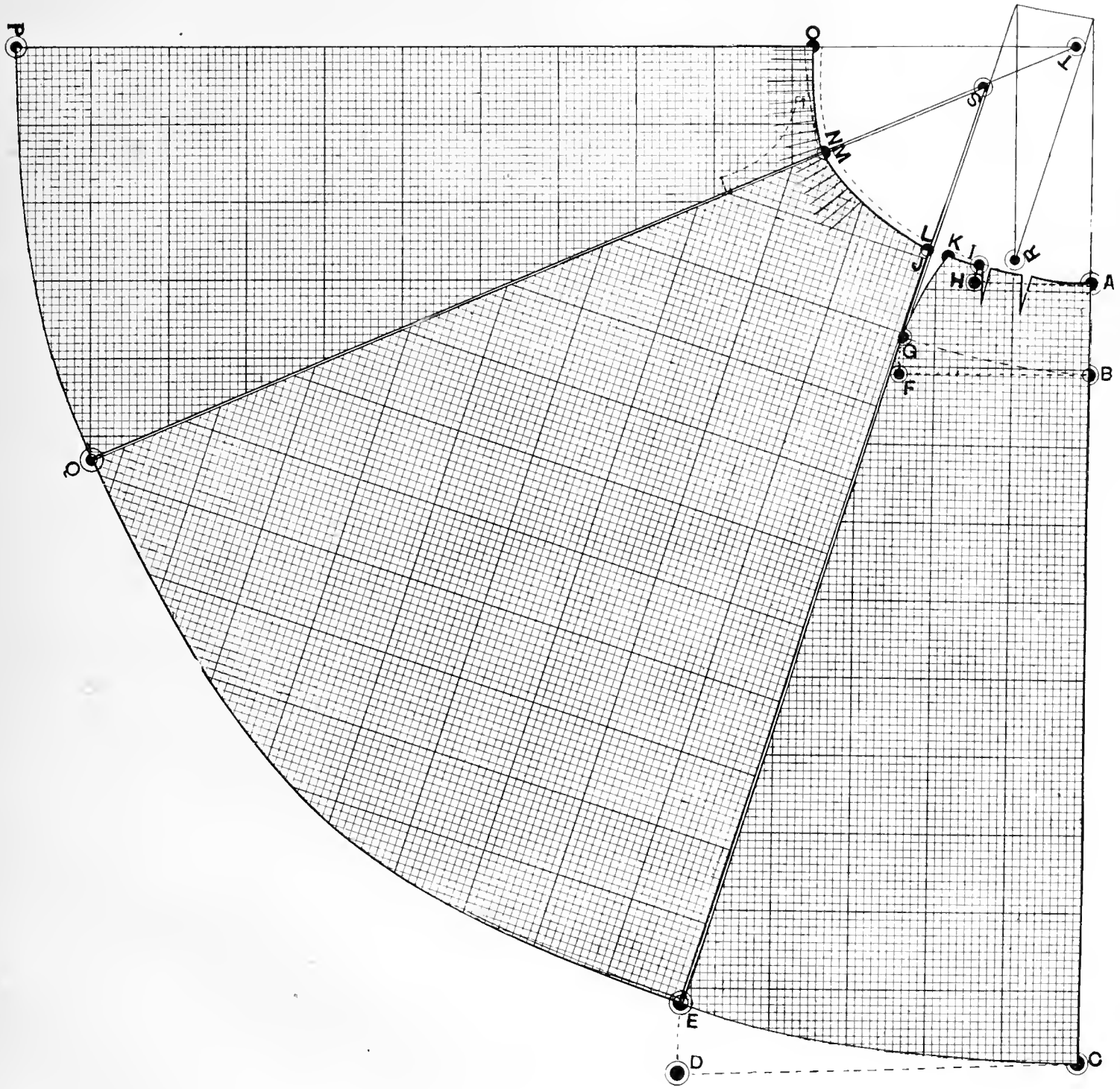
Draw a straight line from E through L to S, measure out width at bottom, 45 inches from E to Q and make a sweep. Make width from L to M ¼ waist measure then fold paper over so that point L and E will fall on points M and Q, thus wherever point E will fall on the sweep at point Q will be the length at bottom and wherever point L will fold on point M will be the top.

THE BACK GORE.

Draw a straight line from O to P.
P to Q is 22½ inches.
O to M is 5 inches. Fold paper over so that point P will fall on point Q and point O will fall on point N.

The side and back length of skirt being ½ inch more than front length, raise the skirt at waist line this amount as per dotted line from I K L M N O; it will be noted that if the front line C B A and side line E G is extended up to point R we could then sweep from A to L by R for waist line, and from C to E by R for run of bottom of skirt. The same in side piece. If line E J and line Q M would extend up to S we could then sweep from L to M for top of waist, and from E to Q for bottom of skirt, using S as pivot. The same method may be used for back gore.

As the front and back gores are cut on the fold the goods on both the side and back gore will run on the bias from M to Q, therefore it is well to shorten the skirt a trifle at point Q as it will stretch down in making. The opening of the skirt is made on the left side at M N and fastens inside with a French fly as indicated by dotted lines.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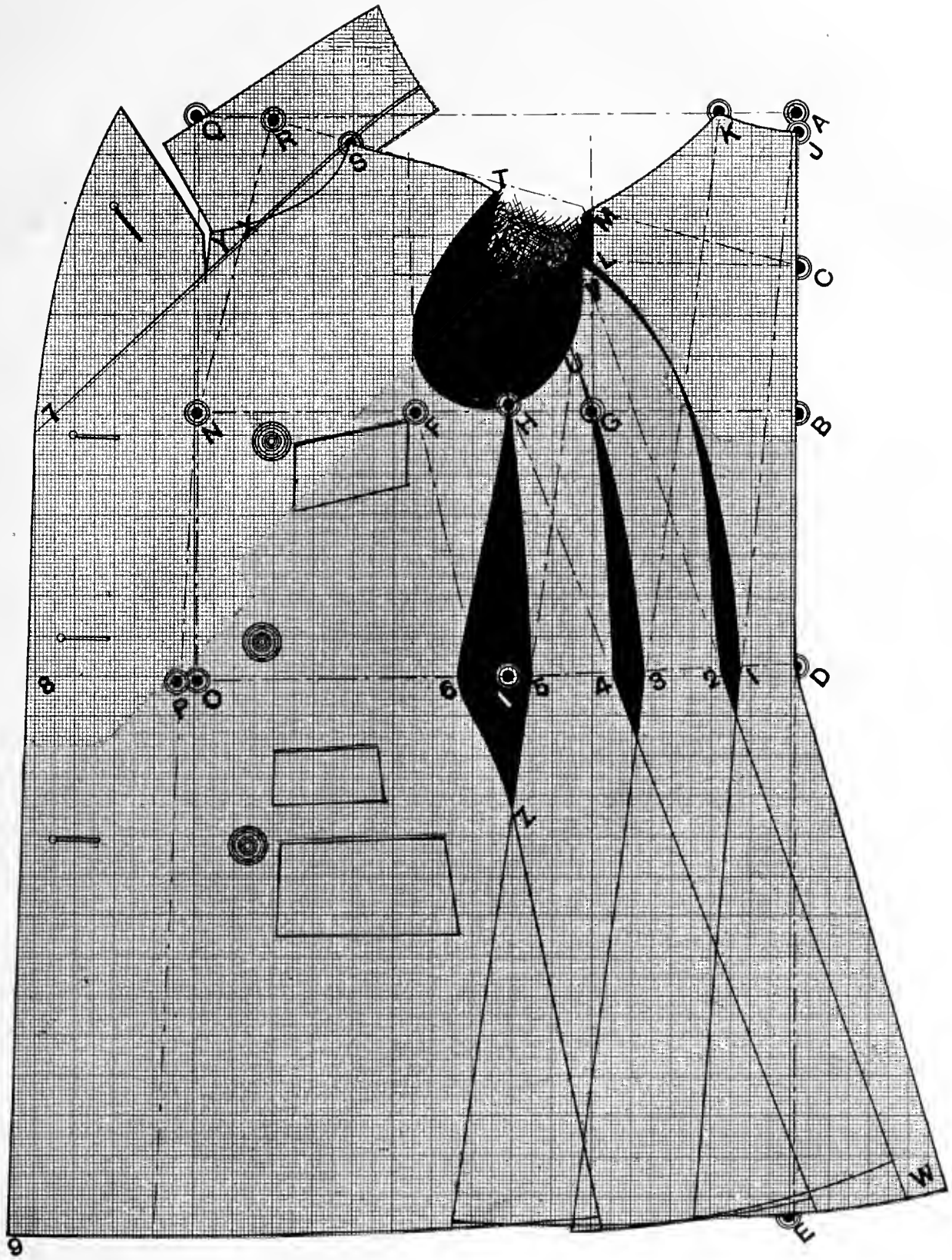
DOUBLE BREASTED LONG JACKET.

By Proportions. Height, 5 Feet 4 Inches.

From the following measurements:

Length of waist,	16	Breast,	34
Full length,	32	Bust,	35

Square lines A B D and A R Q.
A to B is ¼ breast and 4 inches always.
B to C is half the distance from A to B.
A to J is ½ inch.
J to D is waist length, to E full length.
Square lines D, C and B.
A to K is ⅛ breast, plus ½ inch.
B to F is ⅔ breast.
B to G is ⅓ breast and ¼ inch.
B to N is ½ bust.
Square up and down from N.
O to P is 1 inch.
Q to R is ⅙ breast.
Draw a line from R to N and from N through P.
Draw a line from R to C.
R to S is ⅛ breast.
R to X is ¼ breast.
X to Y is 1 inch.
E to W is 3 inches.
D to 1 is 1½ inches.
1 to 2 is ½ inch.
2 to 3 is 2½ inches.
3 to 4 is 1 inch.
4 to 5 is 2½ inches.
B to H is ½ breast on division.
Draw a line from H to I.
I to 6 is 2¼ inches.
L to V is ¼ inch.
U is half way between V and H.
I to Z is 4 inches.
Draw lines for spring as shown in diagram.
From J through 1 for width of back.
From V through 2 and from K through 3 for back and side body.
From H through 4 and from U through 5 for second side body.
From F through Z for forepart.
N to 7 and P to 8 is 4½ inches.
Sweep from E to 9 by S for front length and shape as represented. Add seams when cutting the goods.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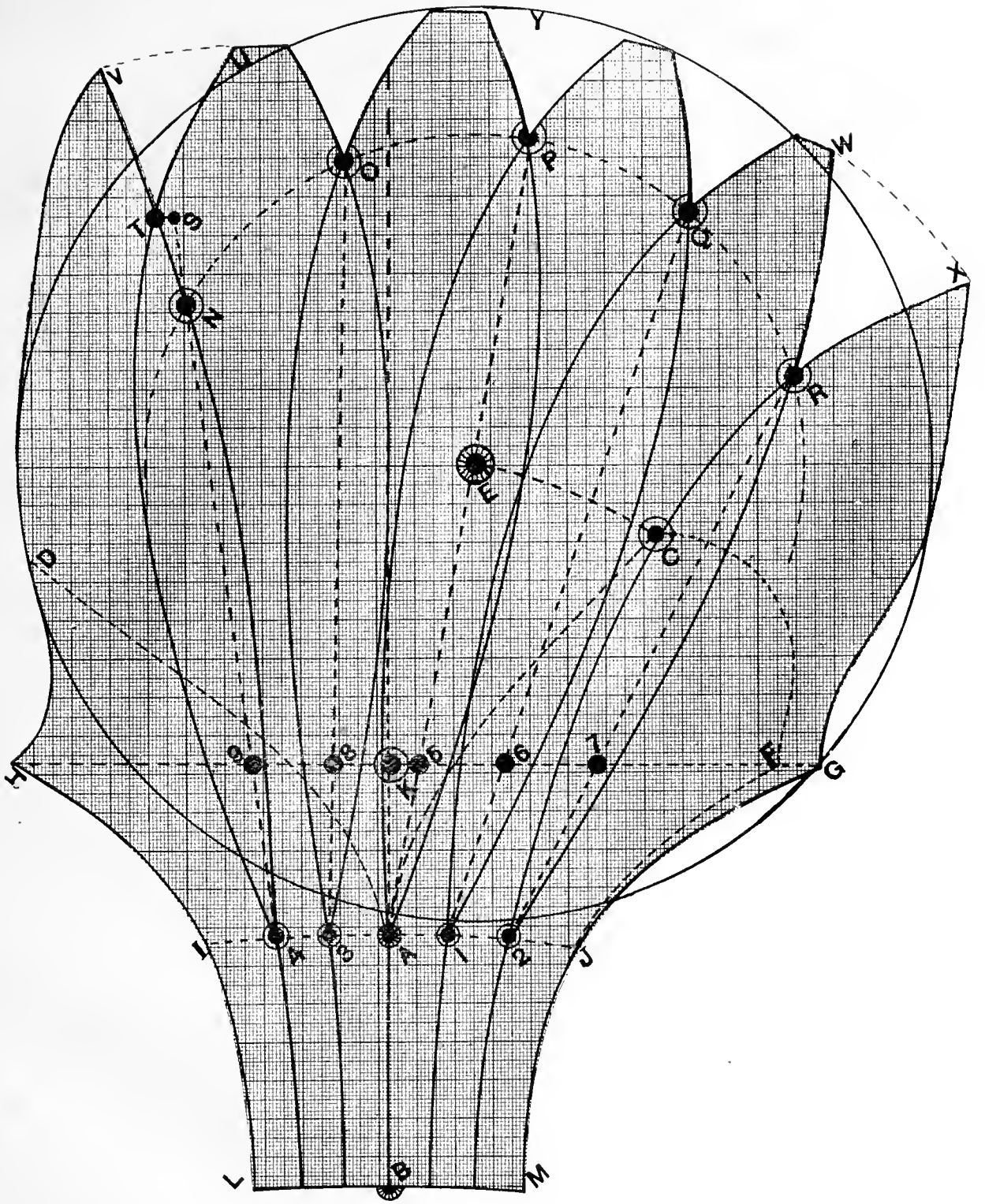
THE BALLOON SLEEVE.

SIX PIECES.

Take an ordinary close fitting sleeve and lay it together at hand and elbow as illustrated in diagram.
Draw a line from A B K.
A is elbow.
Draw a line from H to G.
Draw a line from I through A to J.
F to G is 1½ inches.
Sweep from C to E by A.
Point E is located by getting center from G D.
Pivot by E and sweep G D Y.
Divide parts as shown on diagram 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Y to P is 4 inches.
Make sweep N O P Q R using E for pivot.
Draw a line from A through E up to P.
Locate points 6, 7, 8, 9 and draw a line from 1 through 6 to Q.
From 2 through 7 to R.
From 3 through 8 to O.
From 4 through 9 to N.
S is 2¾ inches above N.
T is ¾ of an inch forward from S.
Shape as represented.
Sweep from W to X by R, and from U to Y by S.
There should be no fullness on the top of the sleeve, but from X to G and B to D the sleeve is to be gathered in.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DOUBLE BREASTED JACKET.

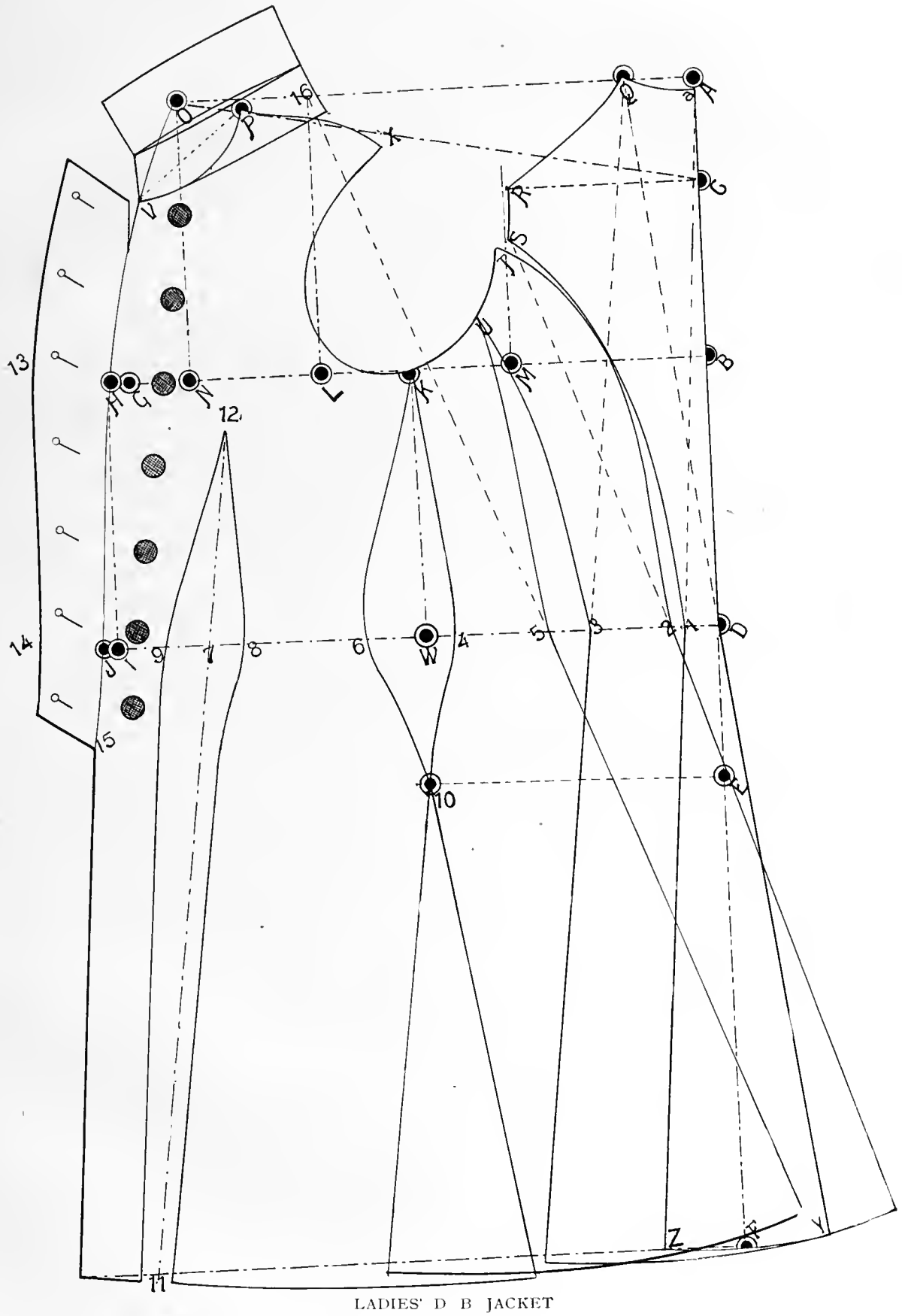
The diagram of Ladies Jacket on opposite page is made to button up to neck with a standing turn-down collar. The material used in this garment is usually of a rough cheviot. The collar and cuffs are of velvet. The sleeves are cut with only one seam and are quite large at top as represented on figure. The measures are, as taken over the dress waist, as follows:

Strap,	11	Waist,	16	Breast,	35
Upper shoulder,	24	Hip,	20½	Bust,	37
Lower shoulder,	23	Full length,	34	Waist,	25
Side length,	8			Hip,	42

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A D and A O.
A to B is ⅓ upper shoulder and ½ inch.
B to C is ¼ breast and ½ inch.
A to a is ½ inch.
a to D is waist; to E hip; and F full length.
Square lines C B D E.
B to G is half of breast.
B to H is half of bust.
H to N is ⅙ breast.
Square up from N to O.
Square down from H to I.
I to J is 1 inch.
Draw line from O to H and from H through J.
Draw line from O to C.
O to P is ⅛ breast.
A to Q is ⅛ breast plus ½ inch.
B to L is ½ lower shoulder less ½ inch.
M is half way between K and L.
K is half way between L and M.
D to 1 is 1 inch.
1 to 2 is ½ inch.
2 to 3 is 2½ inches.
3 to 5 is 1 inch.
5 to 4 is 2¾ inches, making the distance of back and sidebodies from D to 4, ¼ of waist measure.
W to J is 10 inches. Deduct ¼ waist, 6¼ inches, leaving 3¾ to be taken out.
1½ inches is taken out between W and 6, and 2¼ between 8 and 9.
12 is half way between H and L, and 1¾ inches below breast line.
11 is 2½ inches from front line.

For spring in back and sidebodies, follow the dotted line as shown in diagram.



LADIES' D B JACKET

THE LEG OF MUTTON SLEEVE.

Take an ordinary close-fitting sleeve pattern and place it in position as shown in diagram, laying the outside seams together with the elbow down to the hand, then draw a straight line from hand through elbow.

Sweep from B to C by A.

D is half way between B and C.

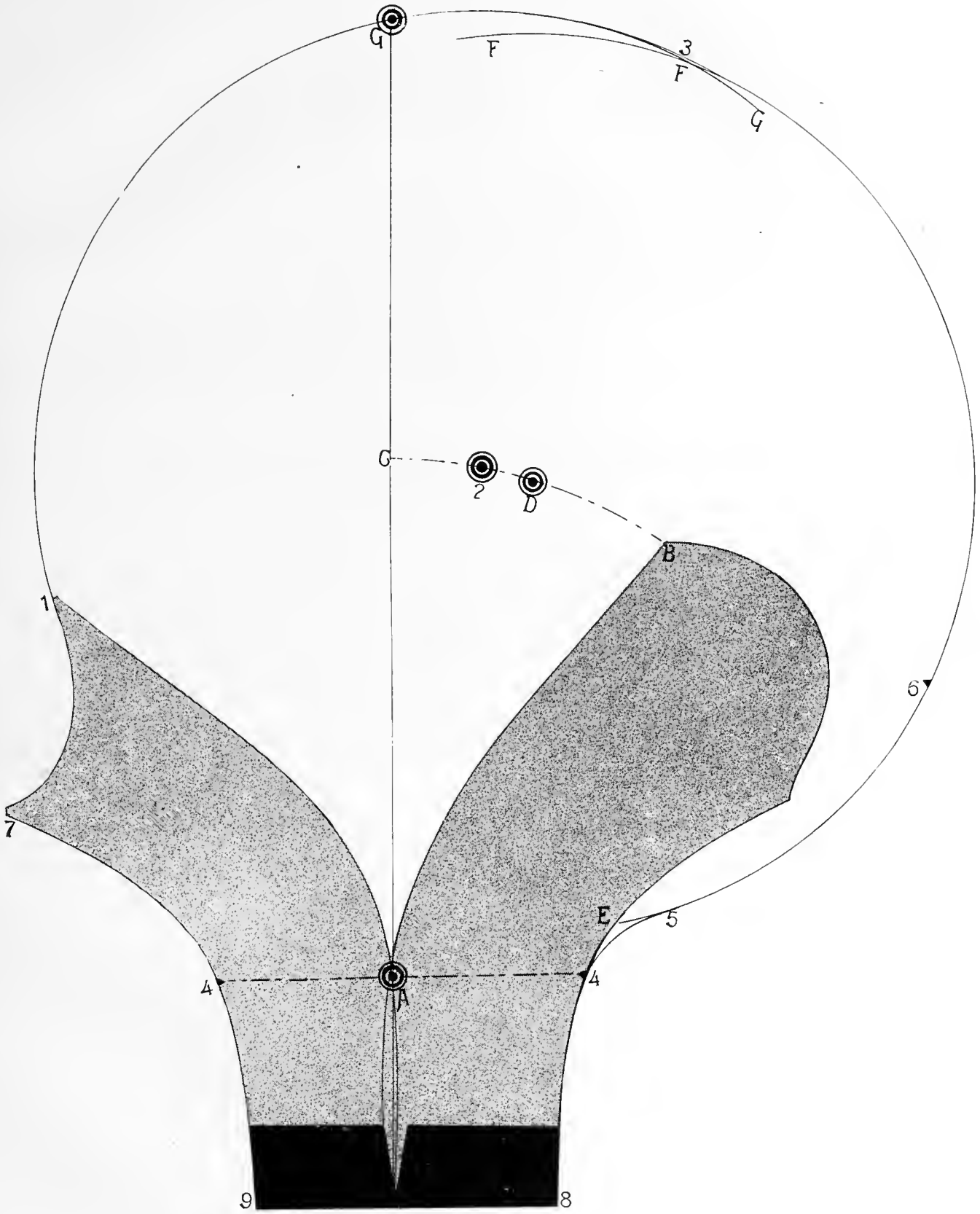
Sweep from E through 6 and FF, using point D for pivot.

1 to 2 is the same distance as D to E.

Use point 2 as pivot and sweep from 1 through G G. Where the two sweeps meet at 3F fill in enough so as to make sleeve-top an even run. Fill in from 4 to 5 as shown in diagram. Point 6 is on an even line with points B D. Points 4–4 go together and points 6 and 7 go together with three pleats on upper sleeve between 5 and 6.

There are 7 to 8 pleats laid between points 6 and G, and 6 to 7 pleats between points 1 and G, letting the pleats run down each way from G. The cuff is left open on the outside to correspond with the collar. Width at hand is usually 9 inches.

NOTE.—All ladies' garments are cut without seams.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THE NEW BISHOP SLEEVE.

Take an ordinary close fitting sleeve pattern, cut half and half as illustrated by dotted lines, reduce the under sleeve as shown by solid lines as follows:

A to C is ½ inch, and B to D is 1 inch; add same amount to top sleeve from B to E 1 inch, and A to F ½ inch, and M to K is 2¼ inches; add same amount from M to N 2¼ inches, and O to Q 1½ inches; split upper sleeve through center from hand to elbow as from P to K, and cut across at elbow as from W to M.

K to S is 8 inches, or three times the distance from W to K and S to V.

Take piece cut out of upper-sleeve and place it over so that K P lays on points R T, and draw a line across from R to W and V, coming down 2½ inches in center below N.

The extra goods between W and V is pleated in and a strap ⅜ inch wide is stitched on over the seam.

Square up line from R to Z Y.

R to Z is the same as K to L on under-sleeve, and Z to Y is 3 inches and this amount is to be pleated to the under sleeve.

H to F is the same distance as G to C on under-sleeve, and F to J is 3 inches; this extra length is to be pleated on to under-sleeve.

Draw a straight line across from J to Y.

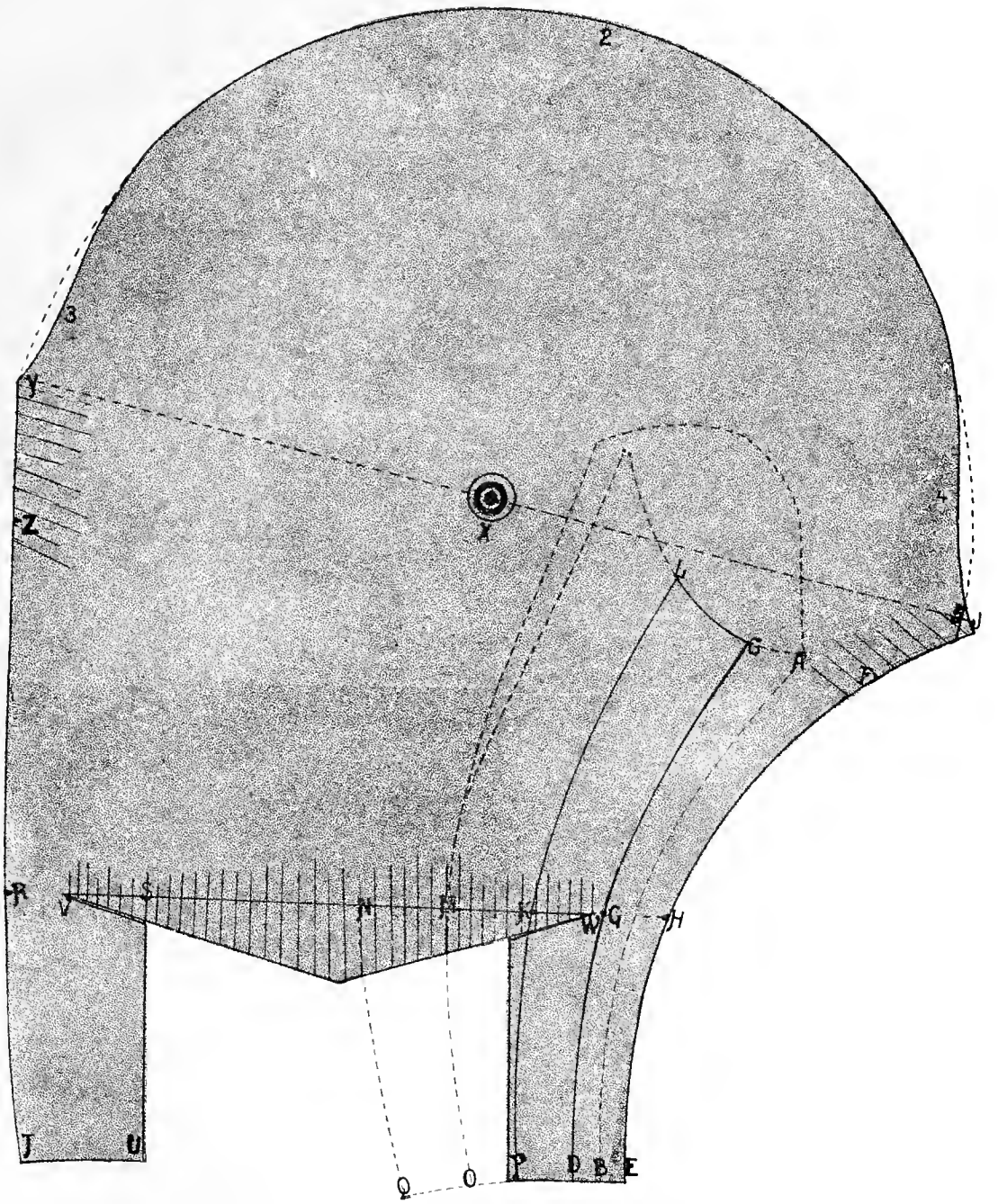
X is half way between J and Y.

Sweep from Y to J by X.

Hollow out ½ inch at 3, and ¾ inch at 4, and add ½ inch at J.

This way of cutting the Bishop sleeve will produce a very close fit from elbow down, and an overflowing wide sleeve above the elbow; the fullness may be either pleated or shirred in.

The sleeve is finished with a vent, with blind or real button-holes and buttons all the way up to the elbow, as from P to K.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DOUBLE BREASTED COAT.

On opposite page is the diagram of a double-breasted coat. The back is cut on the fold of the goods and the two back and side seams on each side from the top down are finished with box plaits; the collar is a high Queen Anne and the sleeves the melon style, the pockets are placed in the front gore seam as shown in diagram. On next page we present a cut of the coat as it appears finished.

The draft is produced from proportions by the following measures:

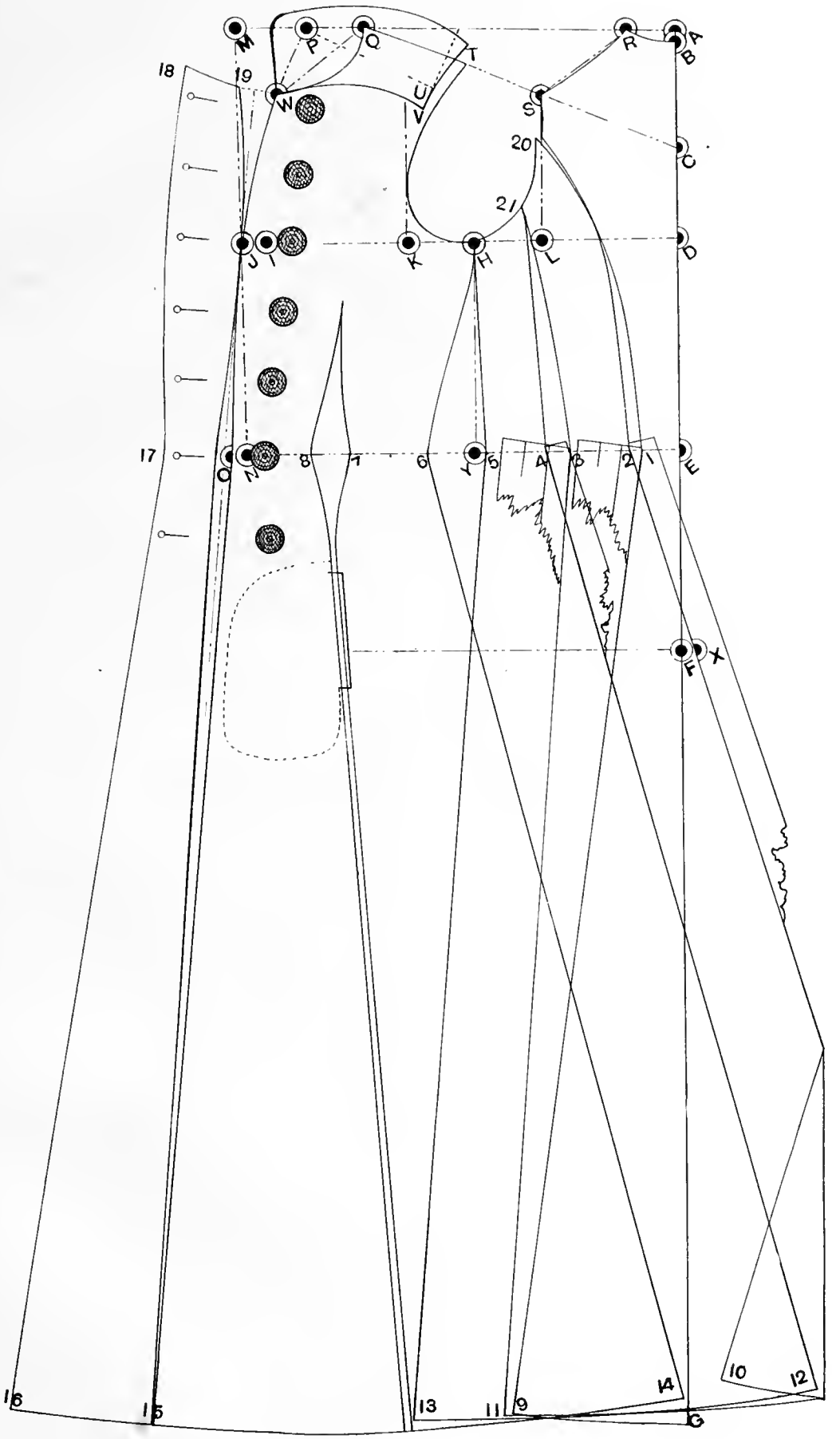
Waist,	16	Breast,	34
To large part of hip,	24	Bust,	36
Full length,	56	Waist,	24
		Hip,	40

TO DRAFT.

Commence by squaring lines A E and A M.
A to B is ½ inch.
B to C is ¼ breast.
C to D is 3½ inches.
B to E waist length to F, prominent part of hip and to G full length of coat.
Square lines D E F.
D to I is ½ breast.
D to J is ½ bust.
Square up and down from J.
M to P is ⅙ bust.
P to Q is ⅛ breast.
A to R is ⅛ breast, plus ½ inch.
D to L is ⅓ breast.
D to K is ⅔ breast.
Square up from L and K.
Draw line from C to Q.
D to H is ½ breast on division.
Square down from H to Y.
E to 1 is 1 inch.
1 to 2 is ½ inch.
2 to 3 is 2¼ inches.
3 to 4 is 1 inch.
4 to 5 is 2¼ inches.
N to O is 1 inch.
Draw line from J through O to 15.
Shape front from J to W up to P.
Q to W is ¼ breast.
Make width of back from G to 9, 7½ inches.
F to X is 1 inch.
Draw a line from 2 through X to 10.
10 to 11 is 15 inches.
Draw line from 4 to 12 parallel with line to 10.
12 to 13 is 15 inches.
Y to 6 is 2¼ inches.
6 to 7 is 3 inches.
7 to 8 is 1¾ inches.
Make width of lapel from 15 to 16 half the distance there is from 13 to 15.
Make width of lapel at waist length at 17 half the width of forepart from 8 to 0.
Lapel at top from 18 to 19 is 2½ inches.

THE COLLAR.

Place corner of square at P, letting short arm rest on W.
Square down from P to U.
Square up and down from U.
U to V is 1 inch.
Add ¾ of an inch spring in back at T.
Shape as represented.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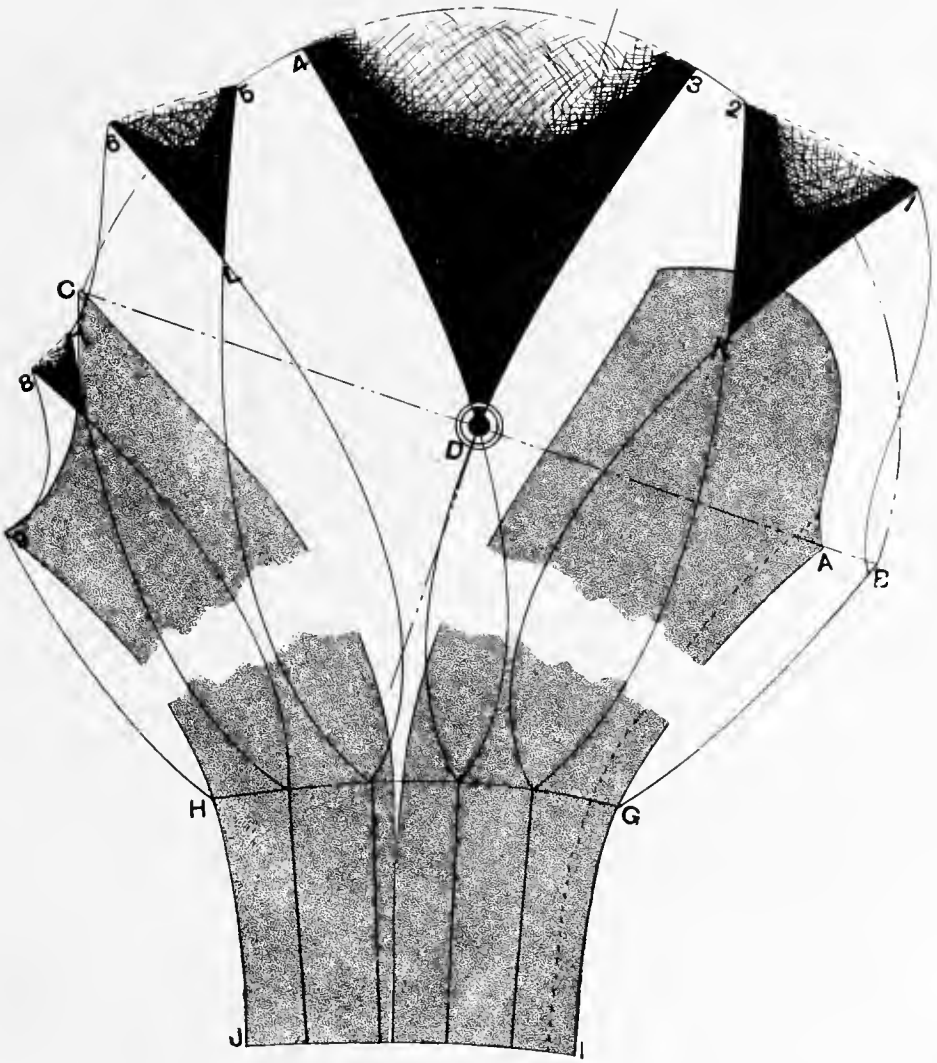


THE MELON SLEEVE.

Length of sleeve to elbow,	8	Width of sleeve at elbow,	11
Full length,	16	Width at hand,	9

Take an ordinary close fitting sleeve, cut or tear pattern off about 2½ inches above the elbows as shown by the shaded pattern on diagram.

Draw a line from C through A to B.

A to B is 1¾ inches.

D is half way between B and C.

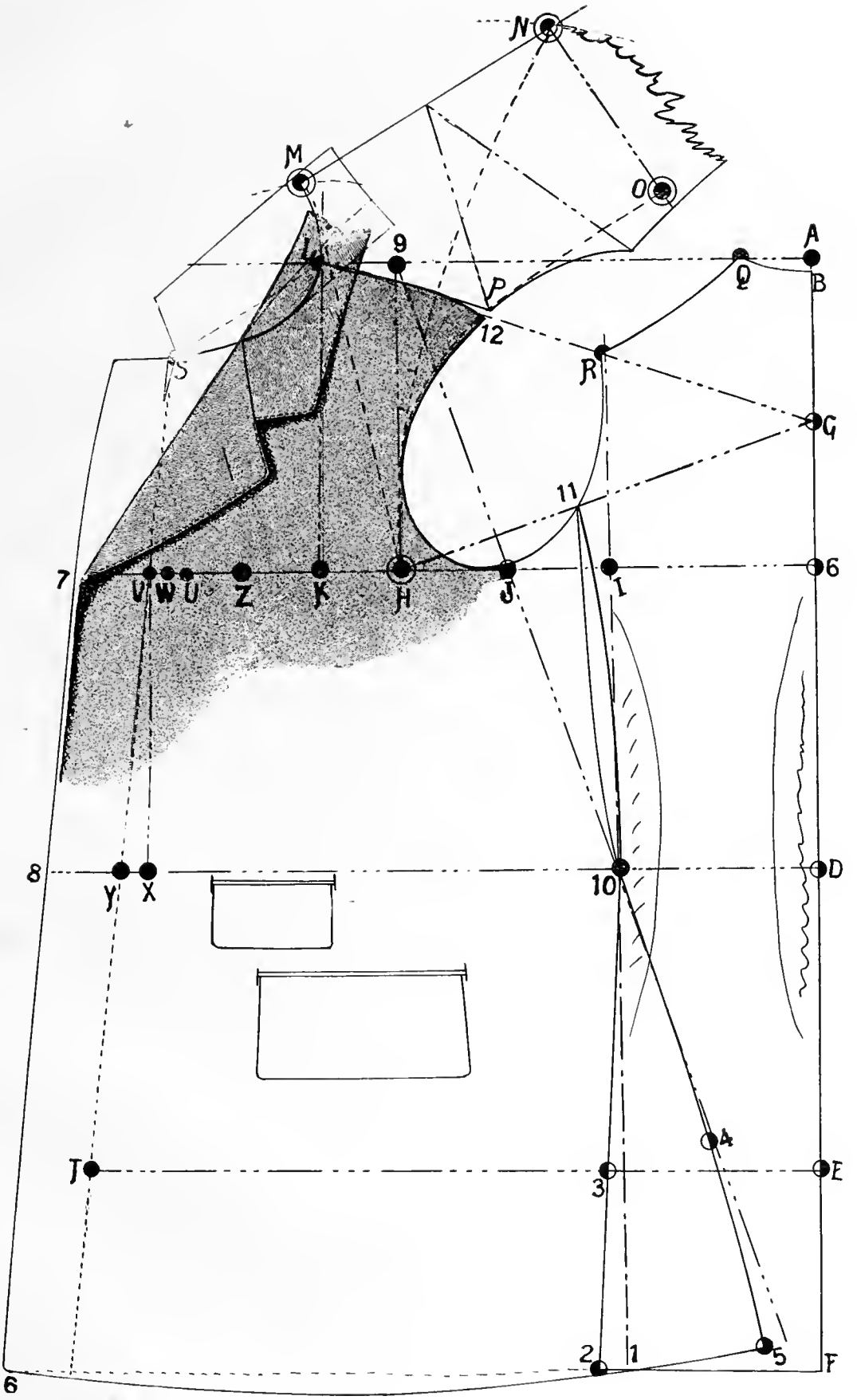
Sweep from B through 2, 3, 4 and 5 to C, for top of sleeve.

SINGLE BREASTED BOX OVERCOAT.

This garment is finished the same as a gentleman's box overcoat. It is silk lined throughout, silk faced to the front edge and has a soft roll, the seams are strapped and the edges double stitched ½ to ¾ inch wide; there are outside, side and ticket pockets with flaps to go in or out, the sleeves are made medium size, leg of mutton, finished at the band with a small vent 1½ inches long. The whole garment presents a very stylish appearance. The draft is produced from the following short measures:

Strap,	11	To largest part of hip,	24
Overshoulder,	15	Full length,	29
Closing,	12½	Breast,	34
Blade,	10½	Bust,	36
Depth of scye,	8	Waist,	25
Length of waist,	16	Hip,	45

Commence by squaring lines A B C and A Q L.
A to B is ½ inch.
B to C is depth of scye 8 inches.
B to D is length of waist 16 inches; to E largest part of hip 24 inches, and to F full length of coat 29 inches.
Square lines C D E and F.
C to H is blade measure, 10½ inches.
C to U is ⅛ breast, 17 inches.
C to V is ¼ bust, 18 inches.
W is half way between U and V.
H to I is ⅛ breast.
Square up and down from I.
Square up from H to 9.
H to K is ⅛ breast.
Square up from K through L.
Square down from V to X.
X to Y is 1 inch.
Draw front center line down from V through Y and T and up to S.
G is half way between C and B.
B to Q is ⅛ breast plus ½ inch.
Apply strap measure from H to M and make a sweep.
M to L is ⅛ breast plus ½ inch.
Draw a line from L to G, thus locating point R and 12 correctly for a normal figure.
1 to 2 is 1 inch.
Shape back as represented in diagram.
Apply over-shoulder measure from H to N and make a sweep.
Cut out back and place point C on point N and point B on M.
Mark off across shoulders and shape as represented.
Apply closing measure from H to 12, P to O, and take off shoulder point at 12 according to measure.
L to S is ¼ breast.
Draw a line from 9 through 10 for spring of coat.
Apply hip measure from E to 3, place this amount at T and measure back to 4, and add at 4 whatever is required to make it the width of hip.
The spring line running from 9 through J, 10 and 4, is only intended for normal figure.
V to 7 and Y to 8 is 2½ inches.
Shape as represented.
Add seams when cutting the cloth.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COACHING COAT.

The front is cut with a separate piece 8½ inches wide set in. The back is finished with a strap 3½ inches wide. The seams and edges may be double stitched or strapped ¾ inch wide. There are two outside pockets with flaps to go in and out. There are also two outside pockets on the breast in the front piece as indicated by dotted lines. The sleeves are close fitting from the elbow down. The top part of sleeve is finished with a double box pleat and the top of sleeve heads are finished with double box pleats. The draft is produced by proportions from breast and bust measures as follows:

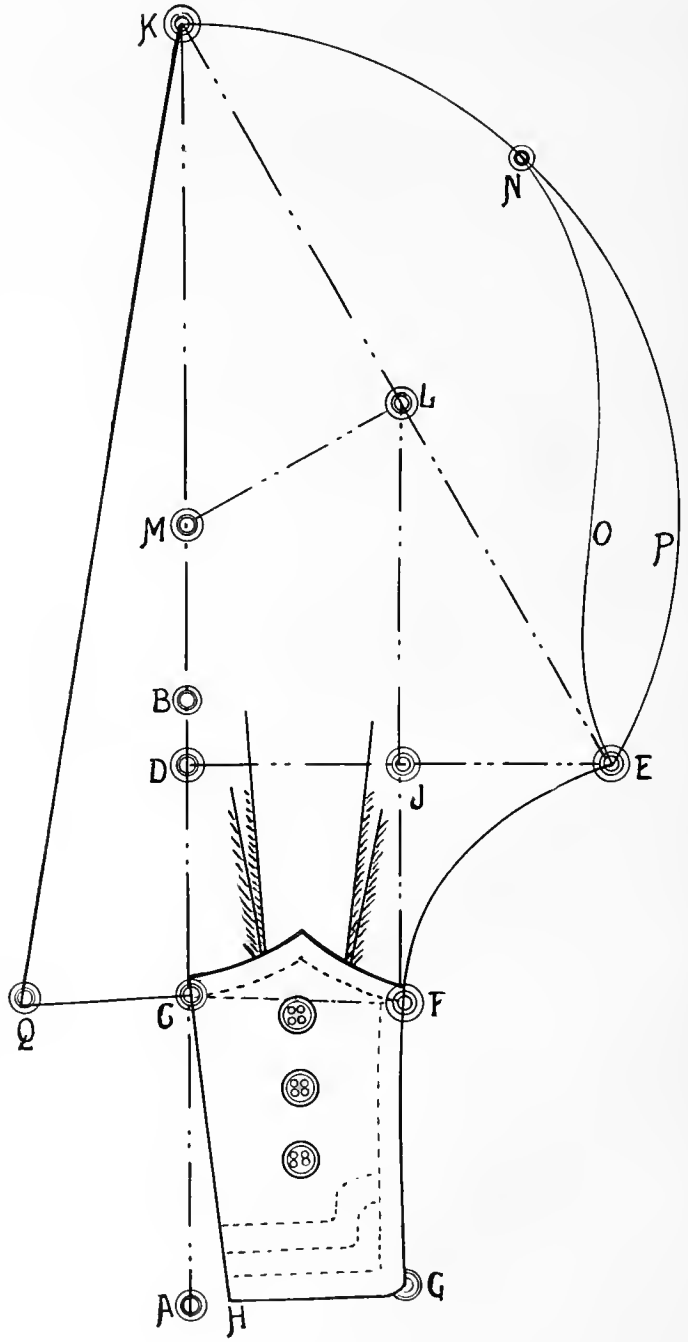
To waist,	16	Sleeve at elbow,	11
Full length,	34	Sleeve at hand,	9½
Sleeve to elbow,	8¼	Bust,	36
Full length,	16½		

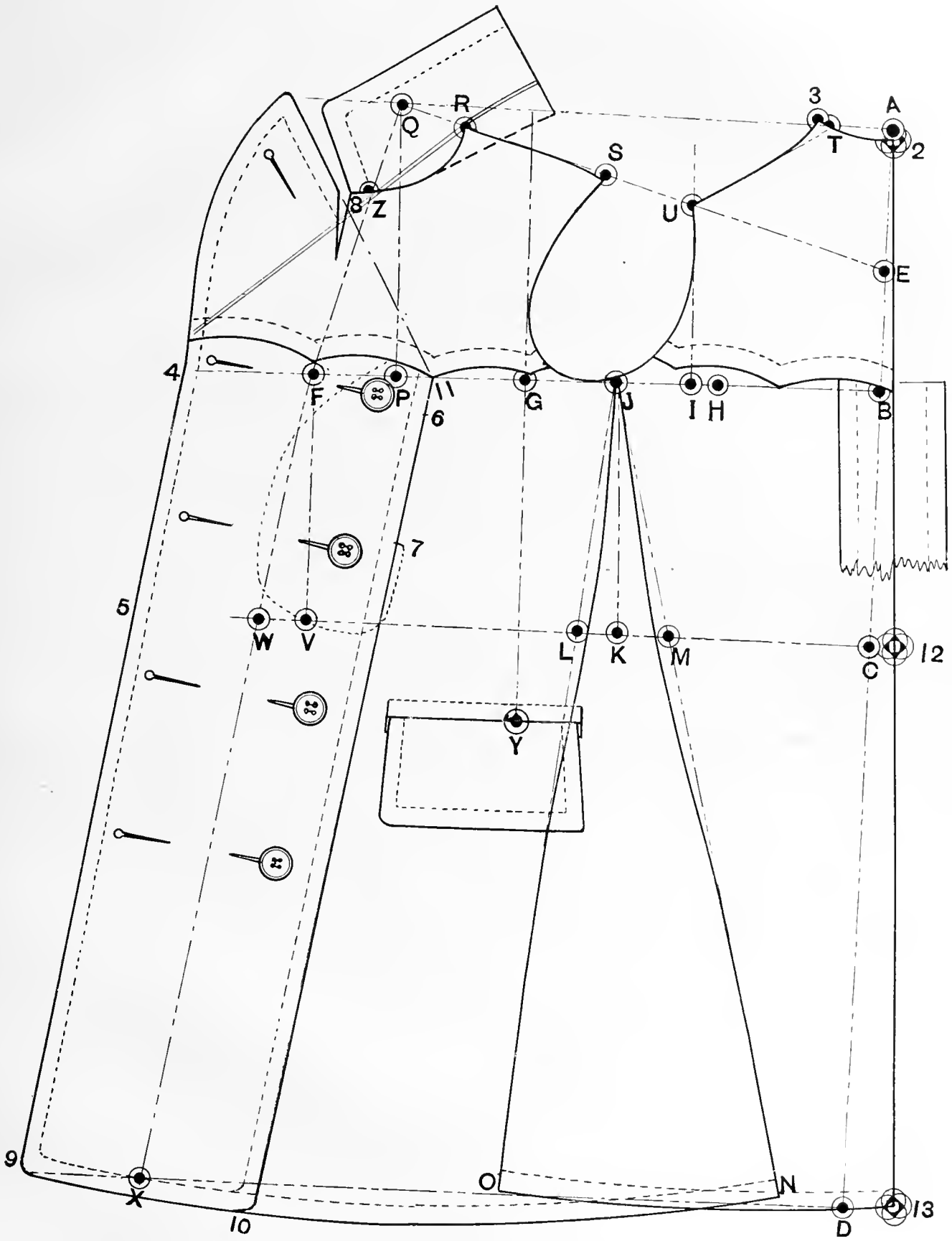
TO DRAFT.

Square lines A B C D and A T R.
A to B is ¼ breast on division and 4 inches.
A to 2 is ½ inch. E is halfway between 2 and B.
2 to C is natural waist length, 16 inches, and to D full length of coat, 34 inches.
Square lines B C and D. B to G is ⅔ of breast.
H is half way between B and G.
I is ¾ of an inch forward of H.
B to F is ½ bust measure. Square up from I.
Square up and down from G.
Square down from F to Y. Y to W is 1½ inches.
Draw a line from F through W to X.
F to P is ⅙ bust. Square up from P to Q.
Draw a line from Q to E. Q to R is ⅛ breast.
A to T is ⅛ breast. Draw a line from T to U.
T to 3 is ½ inch. C to 12 is 1 inch.
R to S is the same distance as 3 to U.
Draw a line from 2 through 12 to 13.
B to J is ½ breast on division.
Square down from J to K. K to L is 1½ inches.
Draw a line from J through L to O.
Hollow back to L ¾ inch. K to M is 1¾ inches.
Draw a line from J through M to N.
Hollow forepart ¾ of an inch at M.
Draw a line from F to Q. Q to Z is ⅙ breast.
Z to 8 is 1 inch. F to 4 is 4½ inches.
W to 5 and X to 9 is the same.
F to 6 and X to 10 is 4¼ inches.
The width of lapel at notch is 3½ inches and the collar 3 inches.
From G to Y is ⅔ of inside length of sleeve. The width of the pocket is 6 inches and there is ⅔ of this amount from Y to front end of pocket and ⅓ from Y to back end of pocket.
Shape as represented in diagram and add seams when cutting the cloth.

THE SLEEVE.

Draw a straight line from A through C to K.
A to B is length of sleeve 17 inches.
C is half way between A and B.
B to D is 2 inches. Square across at C and D.
D to E is ⅔ of sleeve length.
C to F is width of sleeve at elbow.
Draw a straight line up and down from F to L and F to G. G to H is width at hand. D to K is 18 inches.
L is half way between E and K.
Square a line from L to M.
Sweep from E through P, N, to K, using point M as a pivot. C to Q is 5 inches. Draw line from Q to K.
This extra amount from C to Q is added for a double box pleat to be laid on the top of upper sleeve.
P to O is 1¾ inches. Lay line Q K on the fold of the goods when cutting the cloth. Shape as represented, and add seams in cutting the cloth.

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HALF CIRCLE CAPE.

The half circle cape is cut in the following manner. (See Diagram A).

Square up and down from A.

A to B is 4 inches and A to U is ¼ breast.

B to C is ½ inch.

C to V is length of waist and to X full length.

Square lines B A U and V.

A to D is ⅛, D to E is ⅛ and E to F is ⅛ breast.

F to G is ⅙ breast.

Square out from G through K J to 3.

G to K is ⅙, K to J is ⅛, J to I is ⅛ and I to H is ⅛ breast.

Square up and down from H.

A to L and H to L is the same as A to G.

M is ½ inch below C. Sweep from M to N by L.

Draw a line from L to G.

B to O is ⅛ breast.

Sweep from O to Q by G, locating points T R S, and where sweeps cross at Q is the front shoulder point.

Draw a line from O to G and from Q to G.

Sweep from F to K by G, locating points 1 and 2.

Make distance from T to S the same as distance from 1 to 2.

H to 3 is one inch, draw a line from L through 3 for front.

V to 7 is ¾ inch and W to 8 the same.

Apply length desired from C to X and sweep from X to Y using point R as pivot. Add enough at points X and Y to make it an even run at bottom.

THE FULL CIRCLE CAPE

Is cut in the following manner. (See Diagram B).

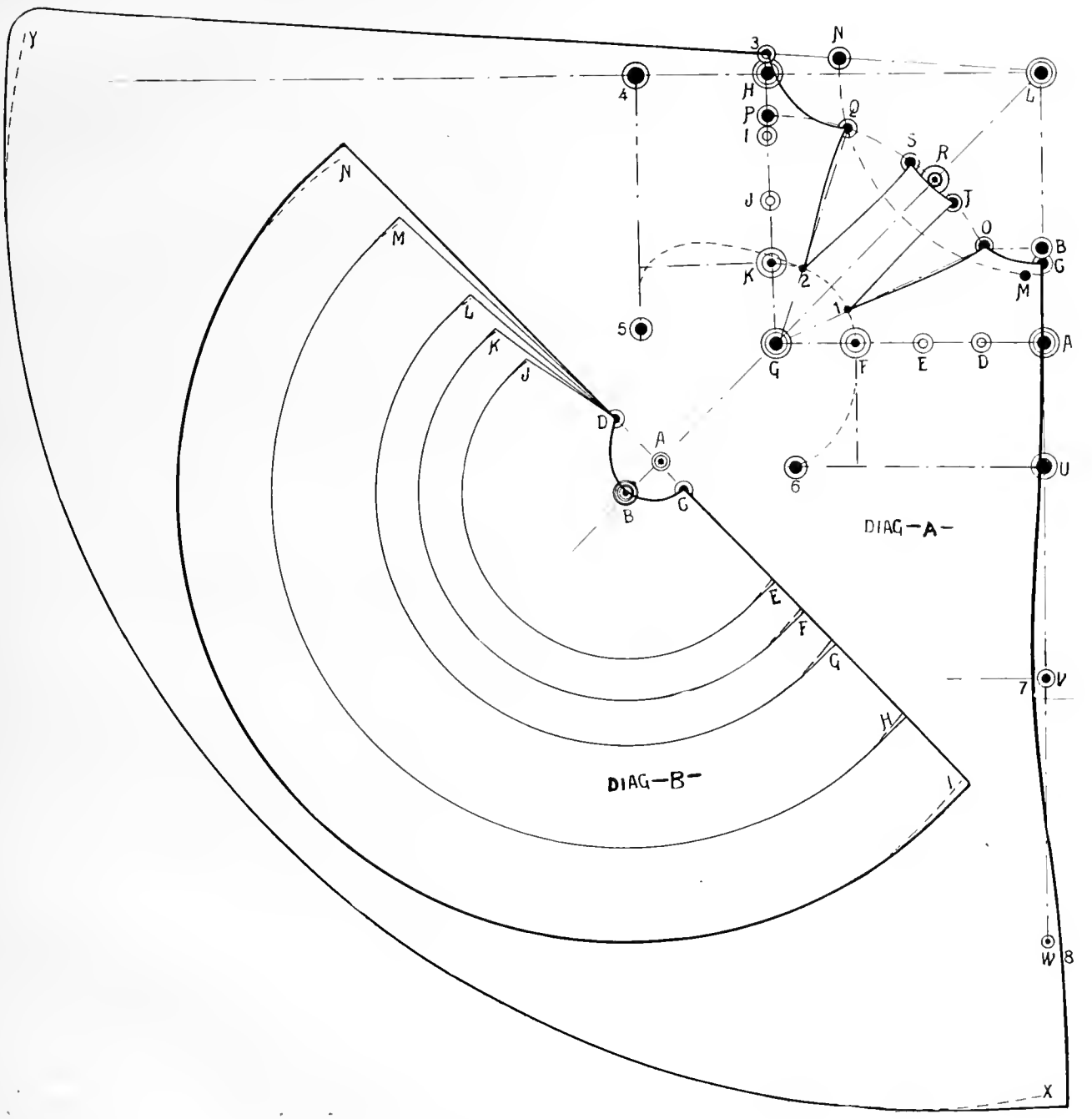
Square up and down from A. This line represents the center of cape.

Square across at A.

A to B is ⅙ neck, A to C is ⅛ neck and A to D is ¼ neck. Apply length from C to E F G or I or whatever length desired, and make a sweep using point B for pivot and lengthen front and back so as to get an even run.

C is the back, B the side and D the front of neck.

The collar on either of these capes may be a standing, turn down or a high standing collar.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CAPE.

The diagram of three-quarter circle cape on opposite page consists of one large and one small cape. The larger cape is cut with a V in the shoulder; it has regular pocket with flaps to go out and in, same as a man's overcoat. The front is finished with a fly and buttons up to the neck with five buttons on the front. An armhole in the shape of an opening of 8 inches in each side of the cape is made so that the lady can pass her arms through and get into the pockets.

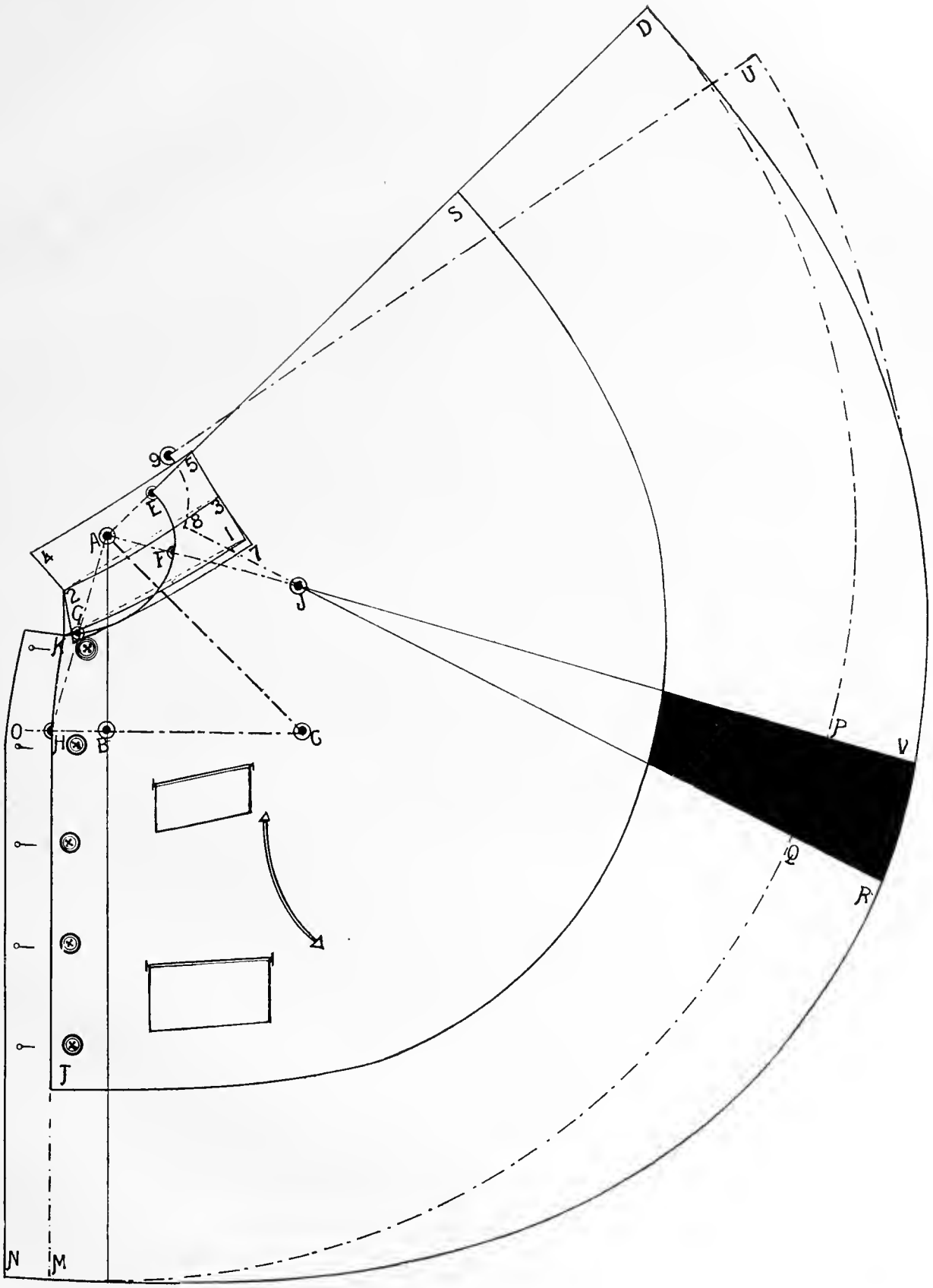
The collar is 2 inches standing and 2¼ inches turn down and closes in front with two hooks and eyes. The small or top cape is made plain. It has a 2½ inch standing collar made with a fly, with button holes and buttons on to the larger cape. The draft is produced by the proportions of the breast and bust measures, as follows:

Breast measure, 34 inches, taken snug.
Bust measure, 36 inches, taken easy.
Full length of cape, 34 inches.
Full length of small cape, 22 inches.
Neck, over dress collar, 17 inches.

TO DRAFT.

Draw straight line A B.
Square cross line B C H O.
B to A is ½ breast, on division.
B to C is ⅓ bust.
Place corner of square at A, letting short arm rest at C, and square A C and A S D.
B to H is ⅛ bust.
Square down from H and draw dotted line from A to H.
Place corner of square at A with short arm resting on H, and square line from A through F J P and V.
A to E is ⅛ breast on division.
A to F is ⅙ breast, on division.
A to G is ¼ breast, on division.
G to K is ½ inch.
Apply length of cape from E to S and D, and sweep from D to M by A for front length.
Add from P Q to V R ⅙ breast and shape as shown in diagram.
H to O and M to N is 2 inches for lap in front.

The large cape is cut with a V in the shoulder and the following simple method is used in obtaining it:
F to J is ⅓ breast.
Split pattern through from A F J and P V and pivot at J, letting points P V lay over to Q R, letting it overlap so that point 8 on back will be 2 inches from shoulder point F, and paste or pin pattern together from J to P Q and V R.
On the small or top cape there is no V taken out in the shoulders.
The collar is very easily understood, as it is simply a straight piece of cloth shaped a trifle in making, so that the top edge will be a trifle shorter when finished. K to 2 and 1 to 3 is the stand, 2 inches high; 2 to 4 and 3 to 5 is the turn down, 2½ inches.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COMBINATION CAPE METHOD.

On opposite page will be found a combination method of drafting capes. From this method may be drafted the ¾ circle military cape or the regular shoulder cape with a seam in the center of shoulder. The accompanying draft is for a normal figure.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line from A down to R.
Make a point at A.
A to B is ¼ breast.
A to C is ½ breast.
Square back from C to D.
C to D is ⅓ breast.
Lay corner of square at point A, letting short arm rest at point D and draw back center line from A to E.
A to F is ⅛ breast.
A to G is ¼ breast.
F to S is ⅙ breast.
Square up from S to T.
Square lines from G through P to O, and from B through P to N.
Draw line from A through point P to "leopard spot."
Apply length desired from F to E.
Sweep from E through N* O to R using point T as pivot.
C to U is 2¼ inches.
Square down from U to V.
Draw line from A through W to U.
Add from W to X and U to Y, 2 inches, or whatever is desired for lap in front.

The full size of the draft will make a three-fourths circle cape, and by splitting it through on the shoulder from T to P and plaiting N over to O as per dotted line 8, 9, P O, we have a ¾ circle with a V taken out in the shoulder. By cutting pattern as illustrated by the shaded portions the regular cape is obtained.

THE PRUSSIAN COLLAR.

The collar is drafted by drawing a line from 1 to 2.
Square down from 1 to 3.
1 to 3 is 2 inches.
Shape from 2 to 3 as illustrated in diagram.
2 to 5 is 1¼ inches for stand.
5 to 6 is 3 inches.
1 to 4 is 2 inches.
Lay corner of square at 3, letting arm rest on point 4 and square down from 3 to 7 for front of collar.

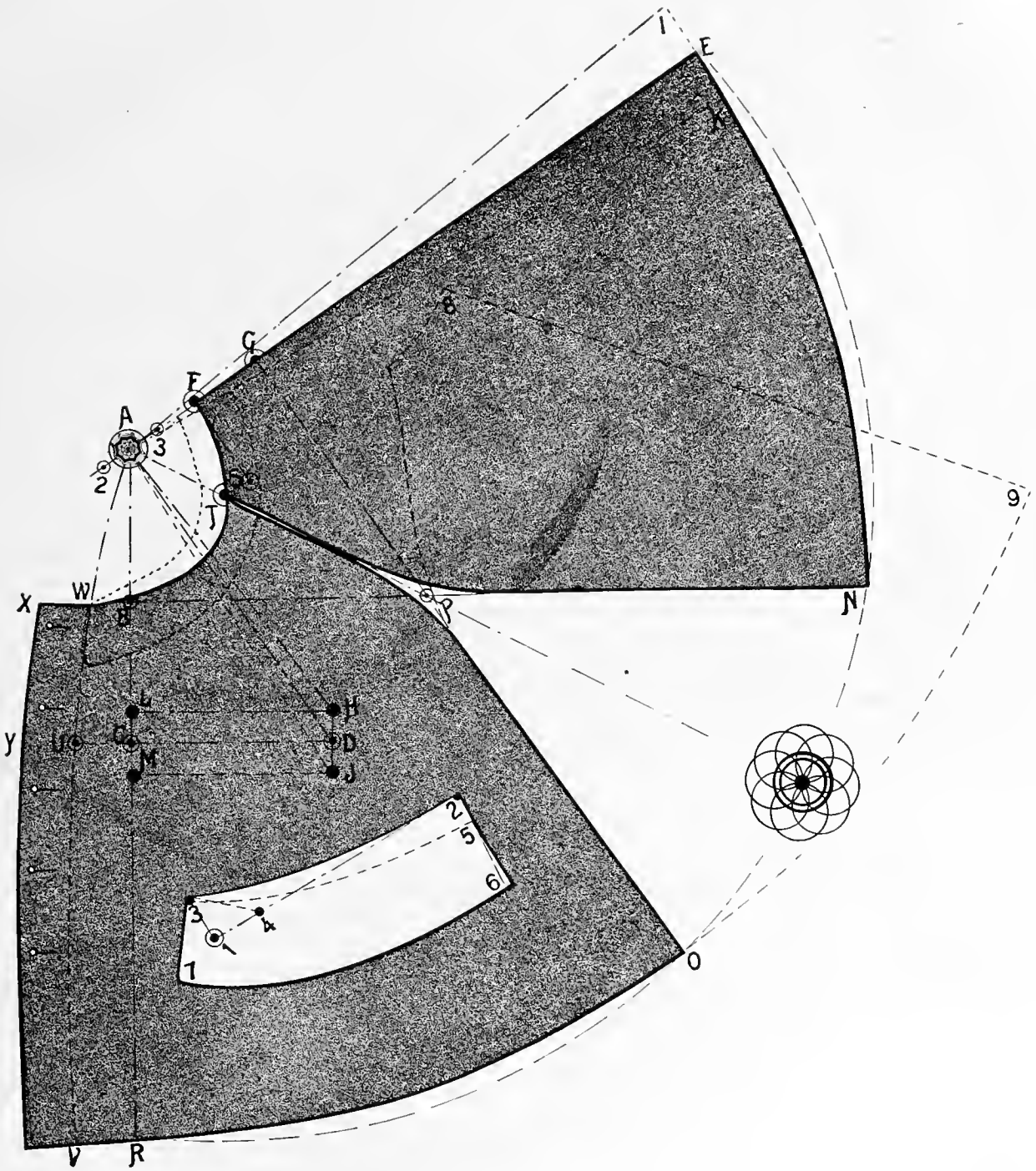
VARIATIONS.

For a lady with a long neck add from C to M whatever extra height in neck is desired, square back from N to J and lay corner of square at point A, draw back center line from A to K as indicated by dotted line.

For a short neck figure go up from C to L whatever extra amount neck is shorter than proportion. Square out to point H and draw back center line from A to I as indicated by dot and dash line. For stooped or erect figures slide point A up or down on back center line according to whatever stoop or erect is wanted.

For a ½ inch stooped form go down from A to 2, half an inch, and for a ½ inch erect form go back from A to 3, half inch, then change the neck gorge to conform to the new center point, *i. e.*, for a stooped figure 2 to F should be ⅛ and 2 to B ¼ breast, and in an erect figure 3 to F is ⅛ and 3 to B ¼. The cape is usually made fly-front and has a Prussian collar.

NOTE.—This method of cutting capes will hold good for both ladies and gentlemen.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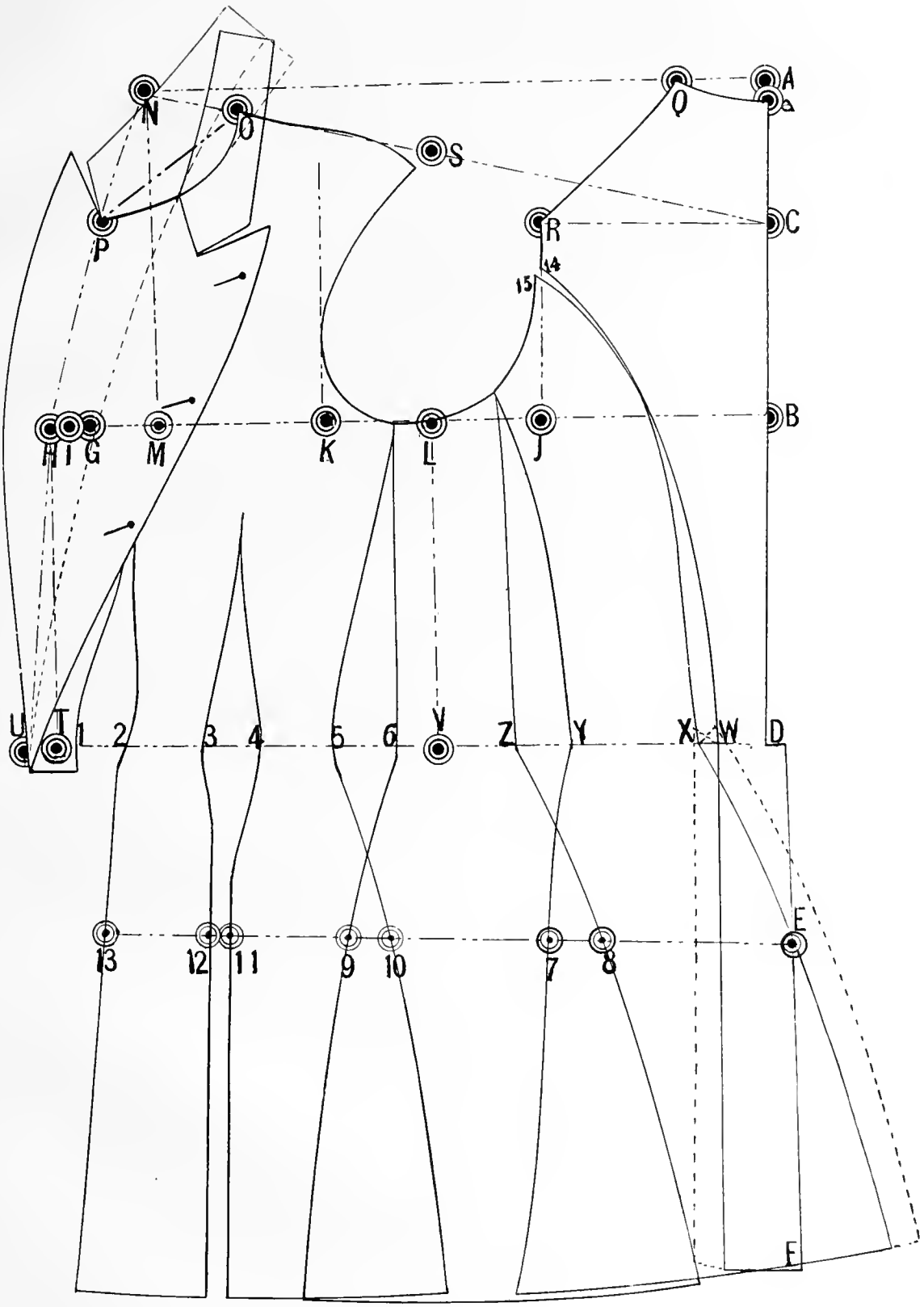
BICYCLE SUIT.

THE COAT.

Square lines A N and A B D.
A to C is 3½ inches.
C to B is ¼ breast and ½ inch.
A to a is ½ inch.
a to D is waist length, to F full length desired.
D to E is ¼ of the waist length.
Square lines B C D E.
B to J is ⅓ breast.
B to K is ⅔ breast.
B to G is ½ breast.
B to H is ½ bust.
I is half way between G and H.
I to M is ⅛ bust.
B to L is half breast on division.
Square up J K M and square down from L to V and H to T.
T to U is 1 inch.
The waist suppression is regulated as follows: D to W is 1½ inches and W to X ½ inch; X to Y 3 inches and Y to Z 2 inches, making the distance from D to V ¼ of waist measure.
Apply measure from V to U and find out how much more it measures than ¼ waist and divide the difference into three parts and take out ⅓ each between 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 5 to 6. Let spring of sidebody run through point E. Sidebody and underarm piece overlap 1½ inches from 7 to 8 and 1¼ inches overlap from 9 to 10 and ½ inch is taken out between 11 and 12.
U to 1 is 1¾ inches.
Draw line from C to N.
N to O is ⅛ breast.
A to Q is ⅛ breast plus ½ inch.
O to P is ¼ bust.
O to S is the same as Q to R.
R to 14 is 1½ inches.
14 to 15 is ⅜ inch.
Shape as represented in diagram.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CYCLING KNICKERS.

The cycling knickers on opposite page is produced from the following measures:

Rise, 10	Waist, 24	Band at knee, 14
Outside length to knee, 23½	Seat, 40	

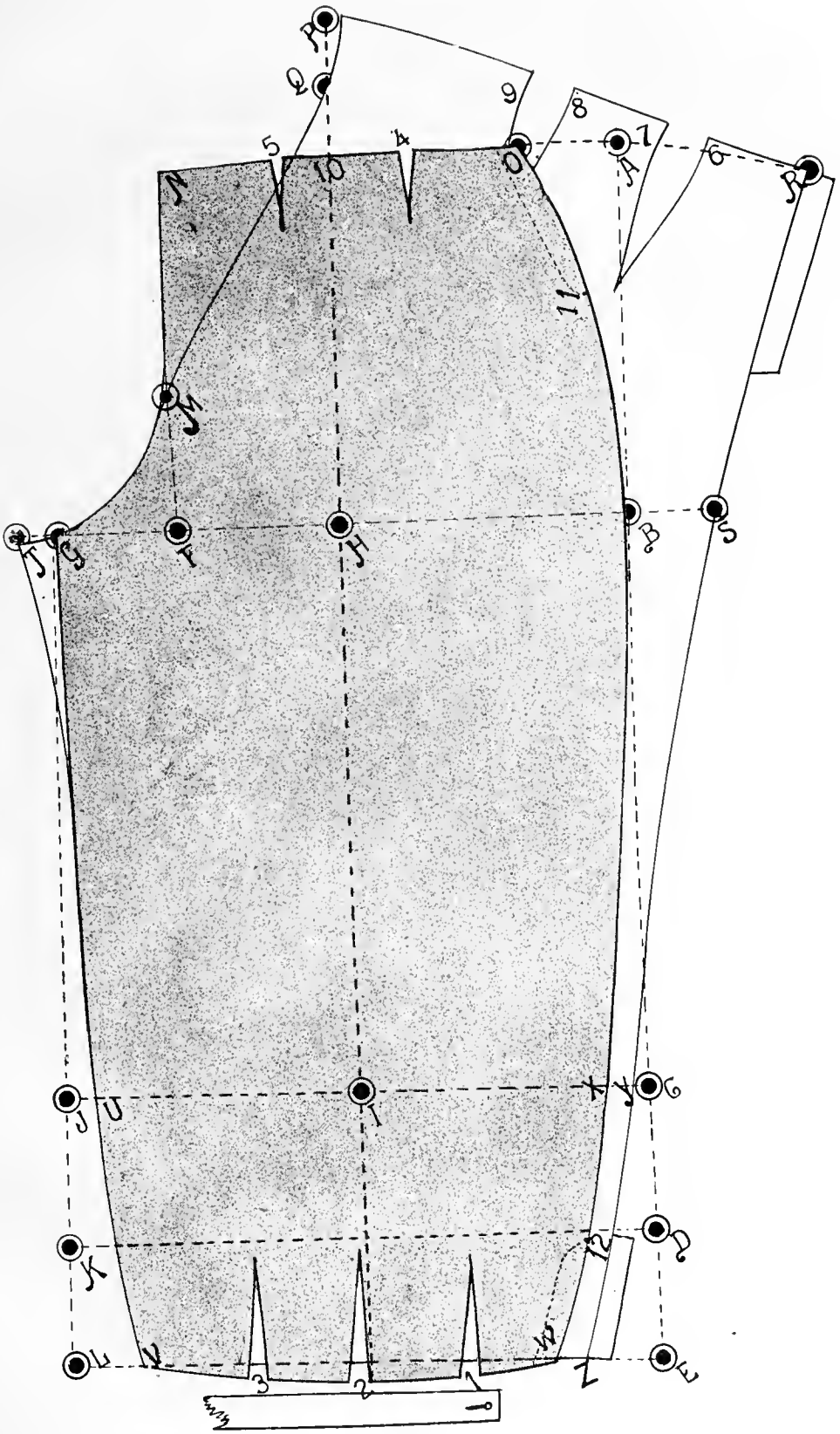
NOTE.—The rise is taken from the hip to seat of chair. Lady sitting.

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A O N and A B C.
A to B is rise, 10; A to C is outside length to knee, 23½.
C to D is 4 inches and D to E is 4 inches.
Square lines B C D E.
B to F ½ seat on division.
F to G ⅛ of seat measure on division.
Square up from F to N and down from G to L.
H is halfways between B and G.
I is half way between C and J.
Draw a line through center I H 10.
N to O is ¼ of waist measure and 2 inches.
Take out 1 inch darts at 4 and 5 as shown in diagram.
L to V is 2½ inches.
E to W is 2½ inches.
J to U is ¾ inch.
C to X is 1¼ inches.
Shape forepart as shown in diagram taking out three darts at the bottom at 1, 2 and 3.
Lengthen forepart at 2 ¾ inch.

THE BACK PART.

F to M is ⅛ of seat.
10 to P is ⅛ of seat.
G to T is ¹ of seat.
Q is half way between 10 and P.
B to S is 2 inches.
X to Y is ¾ inch.
W to Z is ¾ inch.
Apply waist measure from N to O deducting darts and from Q to R making it ½ waist and 4 inches.
Take out 2 darts each 1¾ inches at 6 to 7 and 8 to 9.
A two-inch band put all round the waist with openings in the side 5½ inches down from O to 11.
This opening is made with a fly and has two small buttons.
Pockets may also be placed in the fly.
A hook and eye is placed at the waist band at the side.
The back part is cut straight across at the bottom and has no darts taken out.
The bottom is gathered in and sewed on to the band one inch and a half wide.
An opening is made in the side about 4 inches up, as from W to 12. This opening is also made with a fly and has one small button.
When on the lady points E and L will come up to line C J and button close around the leg just below the knee allowing the extra length to overlap; the full length will then be as to line D K. The distance from C to D may be according to style or fancy, but I find in my practice that 4 inches is just about right.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DIVIDED RIDING SKIRT.

The divided skirt on opposite page is produced in the following manner from the following measures:

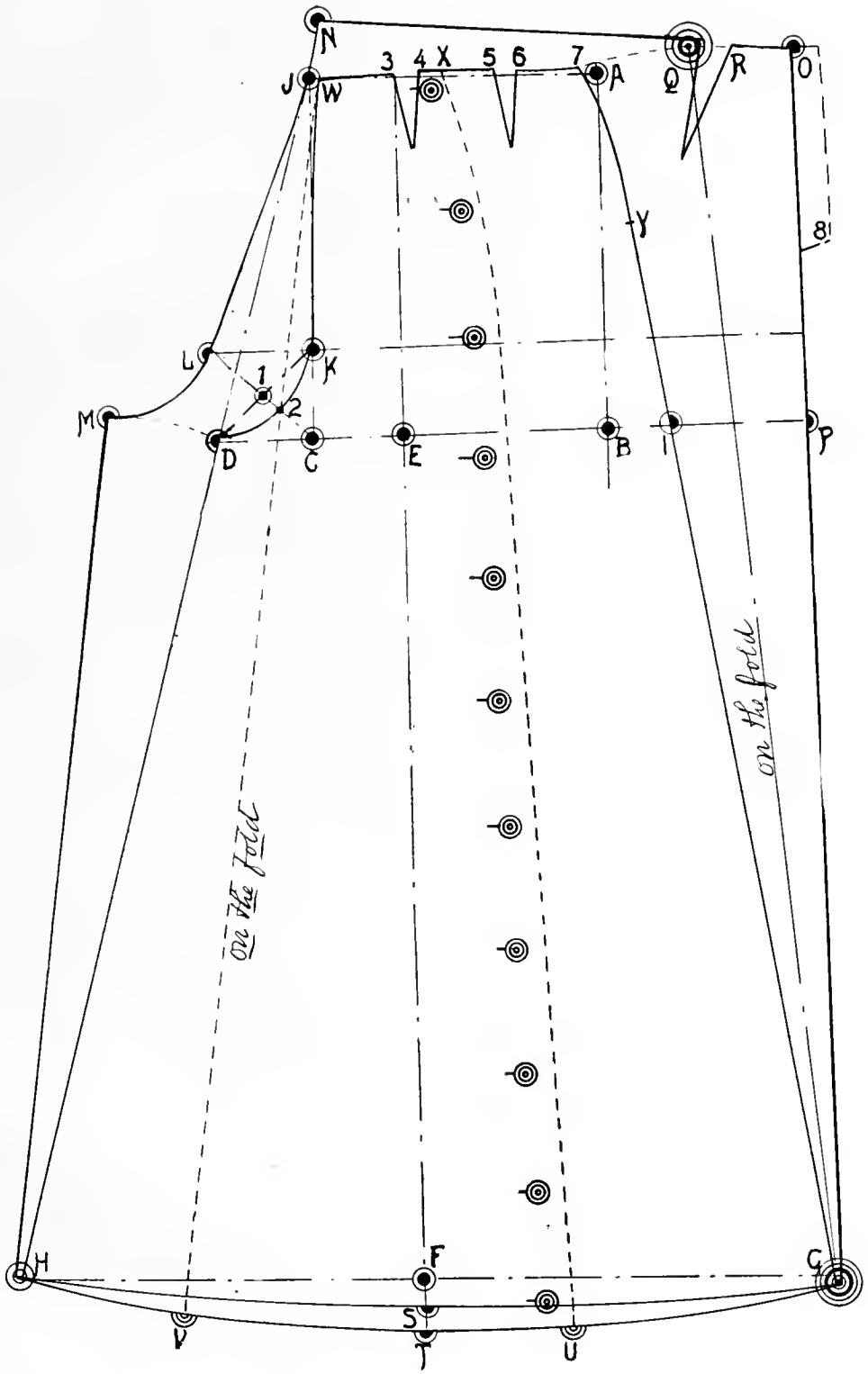
Outside length,	40½	Waist,	24
Inside length,	29½	Seat,	42

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A B and A J.
A to B is 11 inches.
Square out from B to D.
B to C is ½ seat (on division).
C to D is ⅛ seat.
E is half-way between B and D.
Square down to F and square out each way from F to H and G.
C to K is ⅛ seat.
Draw a line from K to D.
1 is half-way between K and D.
1 to 2 is ¾ inch.
Draw a line from J through D to H.
H to G is 27 inches or the full width of the goods used.
Draw a line from G to A and shape hip from Y to 7.
J to W is ⅜ inch.
Take out two V's in forepart as from 3 to 4 and 5 to 6, making the forepart ¼ of net waist measure.
Lengthen forepart from F to T from 1½ to 2 inches, enough to make it an even run at bottom.

THE BACKPART.

E to P is the same as F to G.
Draw a line from G through P to O.
Sweep from A to O by G.
Q is half-way between A and O.
Draw a line from O to G.
The backpart may be turned over so that P rests on I and O on H. In this manner the outside may be cut on the fold and a V taken out over the hip at A.
Take out a one inch V as from Q to R.
K to L is ⅙ seat.
Sweep from D to M by H.
D to M is ⅙ seat plus ½ inch.
Draw a line from H to M.
Draw a line from L to J.
W to N is 2 inches.
The waist is finished with a regular band 1½ inches wide, the back skirt is gathered or pleated in. The opening is usually in the side.
For bicycle, an extra front piece may be buttoned on, as indicated by broken lines.
To draft the front piece draw a line from W through 2 to V.
W to X is 4 inches.
V to U is 12 inches.
For bicycle riding the skirt is usually cut 6 to 8 inches shorter than the regular full length.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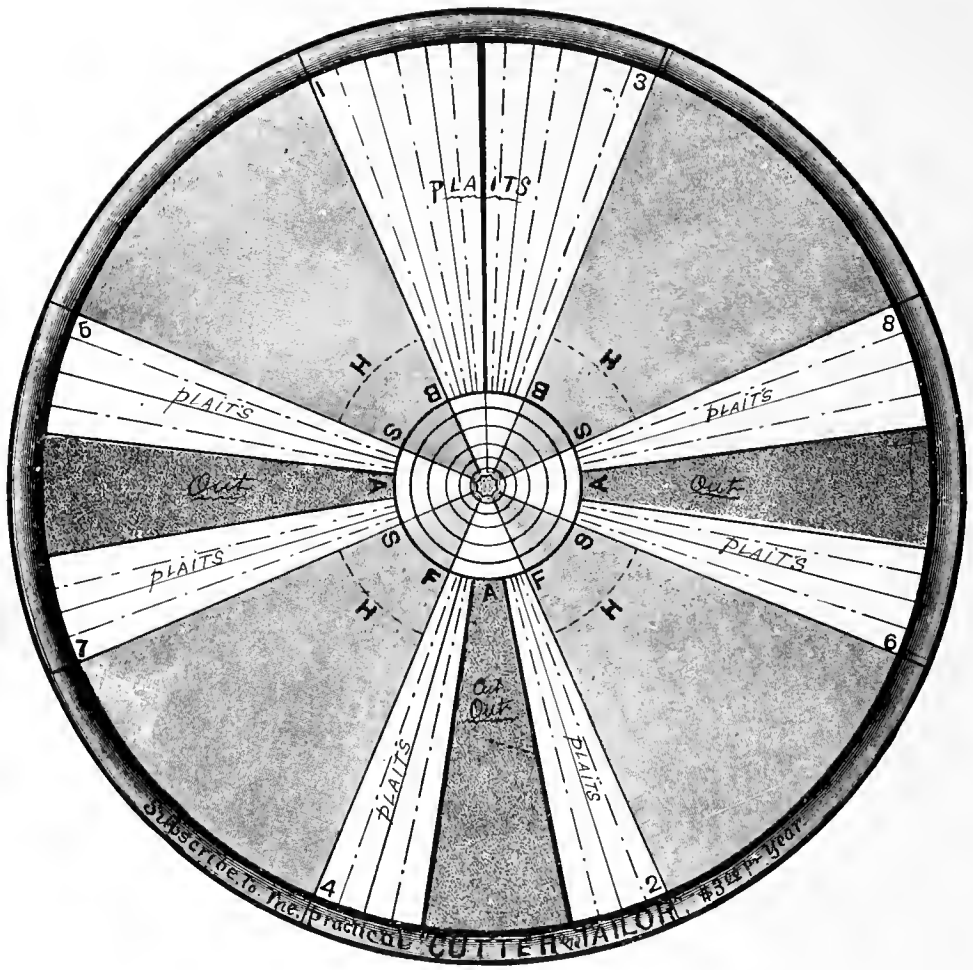


DIAGRAM A.

BICYCLE SKIRT.

The diagram represents the full circle divided into eight equal parts. The parts that are shaded pin checked represent the skirt, the plain parts with dotted lines represent the pleats, and the diagonal portion is cut out of the circle.

TO PRODUCE THE DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as from 1 to 2, square crossways as from 7 to 8; then take half the distance from 1 to 7, 7 to 2, 2 to 8, 8 to 1, and draw across lines 3 to 4, and 5 to 6. This may be done by taking a square piece of paper and folding it four times.

Start at center—to F is $\frac{1}{3}$ of waist measure; line H is to prominent part of hip; letters F, F, is front; S, S, sides; B, B, back. The pleats may be cut in a separate piece of cloth. The reverse double box pleat is laid in front and both sides. The back is a triple fold box pleat.

The bottom of skirt is finished with a mohair braid, laid on flat.

The skirts may be made with or without lining, but should have an extra lining from the waist down to the hips, and the pleats fasten down to the lining at the hip. The opening may be made in the back or in the sides. Add seams.

BICYCLE SUIT.

DIVIDED SKIRT.

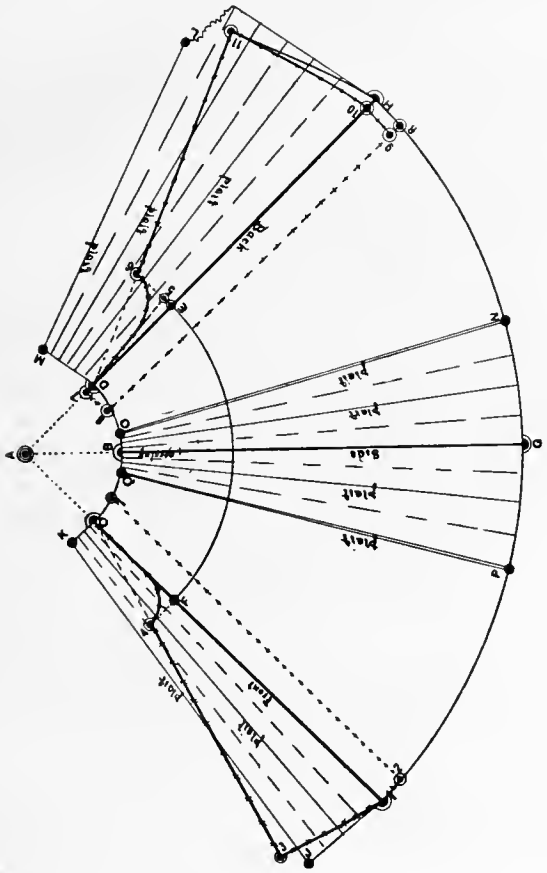
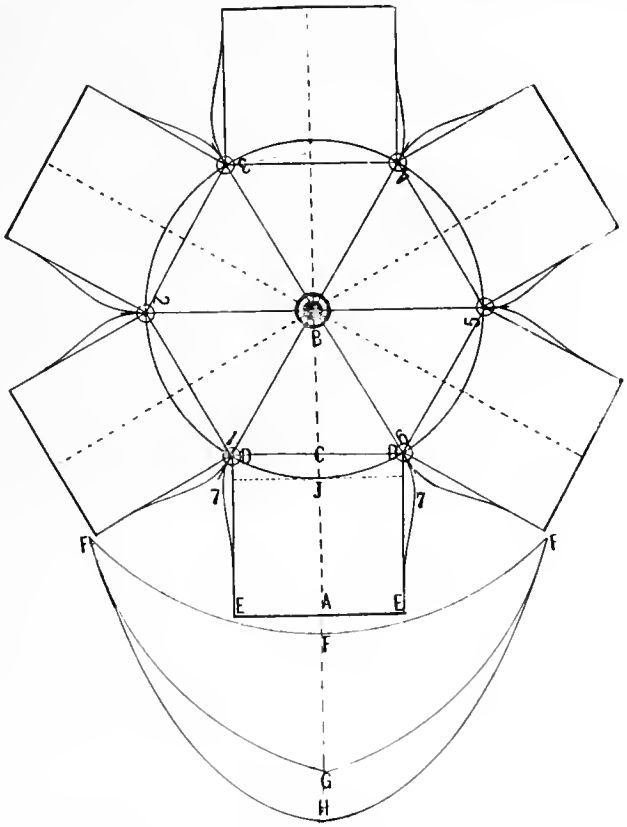


DIAGRAM B.

Diagram B represents a divided skirt and is drafted on the same principles as the bicycle skirt.
Square lines A, C, F and A, D, E.
B is halfway between C and D.
Draw a line from A through B.
A to B is ⅓ waist measure.
B to G is length of skirt, 34 inches.
Sweep from C to D by A and from I through G to H by A.
Add for pleats as shown in diagram.
The crossed lines represent the parts that makes the divided skirt.
C to 1 and I to 2 is 2½ inches.
F to 4 is ⅛ of seat measure.
Draw a line from C through 4 to 3.
3 is 2 inches above J.
7 to 8 and 10 to 9 is 2½ inches.
E to 5 is ¼ seat.
5 to 6 is ⅛ seat.
Draw a line from D through 6 to 11.
D to 7 is ¼ seat.
R to 9 and H to 10 is ¼ seat.
Shape as represented.
3 to 4 and 11 to 6 are sewed together.
Lines 8 9 go in with the pleat in the back and lines 1 2 go into the pleat in front.
Finish as represented. Add seams.

THE CAP.

To more fully illustrate the method of cutting the cap all six pieces are shown, but when once understood only one piece is required in drafting. The



first point to consider is the size of the cap; say it is size 7 (21 inches), 7 inches being the diameter of cap wanted we take half of seven 3½ inches, and make a circle using point B as a pivot then divide the circle by ⅙ making each piece 3½ inches the total of which is 21 inches or size 7. Now it is not necessary to go to all this trouble in drafting a cap as the same principle may be applied in cutting the pattern out of one piece.
Draw line A B C.

BICYCLE SUIT.

THE CAP. (CONTINUED.)

Square across E A E.

A to J is 2½ inches or any height required.

J to B is ½ of the size or ⅙ of circumference of cap.

Sweep from J each way to D D.

A to E is ½ each way making each piece from E to E ⅙, or if only 4 pieces ¼ and if a 5-piece cap is wanted ⅛ and so on.

Square up lines from E to 1 and E to 6.

Square across from 1 to 6 and draw lines from 1 to B and 6 to B thus forming a triangle 1 6 B. This triangle will only come in a six piece cap. In shaping the crown add ⅜ of an inch round at 7 7 so as to make the crown stand out, and if a snug cap is wanted reduce or round off a trifle at D D.

THE VISOR.

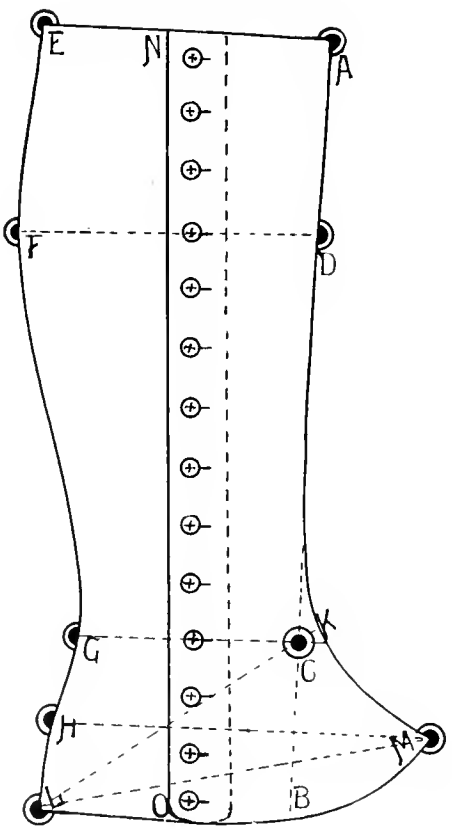
Visor from F to F and F is half way of the cap.

Width of the visor from F to G or H is all the way from 1½ to 7 inches, according to style and fancy.

Draw a line B A G.

B to F is ⅓ of circumference of head or the size of cap 7. Sweep F F F by B.

THE LEGGINS.



Draw line A B.

A to B is the length, 16 inches.

A to D is 4 inches.

B to C is 4 inches.

Square lines A B C and D.

Line H is half way between L and G.

C to K is ½ inch.

A to E is ½ of leg measure.

D to F is ½ of calf measure.

K to G is ½ of ankle measure.

K to L is ½ of instep measure.

L to M is ½ of width at bottom.

Shape as shown in diagram.

The buttons are placed in the center of the leggin and edge. N O is ¾ inch from outer end of button-holes. A one-inch button stand is added from the center on the under part.

NOTE.—Add seams when cutting the cloth as no seam is allowed in pattern.

RIDING BREECHES.

To enable the cutter to produce a close fitting pair of riding breeches it becomes necessary for him or her to have a close measure, and no lady will object to be measured in the proper manner, the same as we would measure a man for the same kind of garment. However, the following rule may be used to advantage: If the outside length is 42 the inside will be 31 and the rise 11. Take the outside length, divide it by 4, and take ¼ plus ½ inch for the rise. The remainder, ¾ less ½ inch, will be the leg.

The knee is two inches above one-half of inside length; the ankle is two and one-half inches above full length of leg. The accompanying diagram is produced from the following measures:

Outside,	42	Waist,	24	Knee,	15
Inseam to knee,	13½	Seat,	42	Calf,	15
To ankle,	28½	Thigh,	25½	Ankle,	8½

TO DRAFT.

Draw line A B to E.

Square out from A to T.

A to B is rise, 11 inches.

B C is length to knee, 13½ inches.

C to D is two inches extra length added for bend of knee and ease; to E is inside length plus 2 inches.

Square across B, D and E.

B to F is one-half seat (on division).

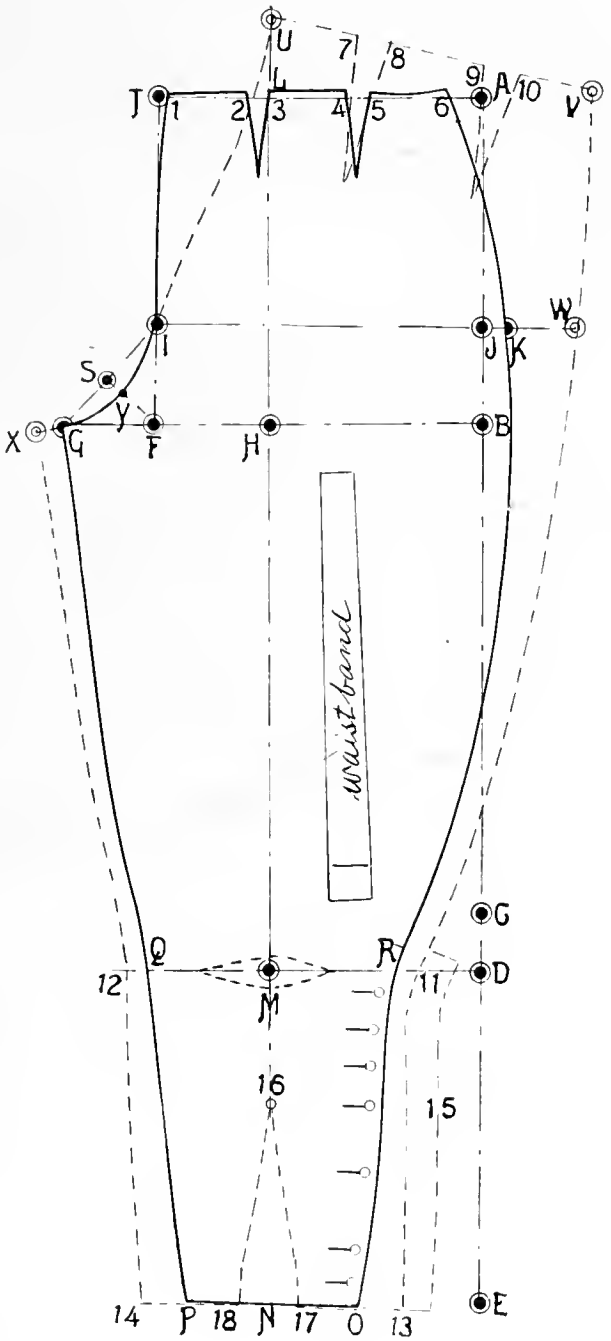
RIDING BREECHES. (CONTINUED.)

Square up from F to T.
F to G is ⅛ seat.
F to I is ⅛ seat.
Draw a line from I to G.
S is half way between I and G.
S to Y is ¾ inch.
Draw a line from I to J and K.
J to K is 1 inch.
H is half way between B and G.
E to N is the same as B to H.
Draw center line from N through M, H to L and U.
Apply one-fourth knee measure from M to R and M to Q.
Apply one-fourth of ankle measure from N to O and N to P, and apply the calf measure in like manner at 16.
T to 1 is ⅜ inch.
1 to 2 is 2½ inches.
2 to 3 is ½ inch.
3 to 4 is 2½ inches.
4 to 5 is ½ inch.
5 to 6 is 2½ inches.
Shape forepart as represented.

THE BACKPART.

Extend lines at waist, seat, knee and bottom.
G to X is $\frac{1}{12}$ seat.
L to U is 3 inches.
Draw a line from I to U.
K to W is 2¼ inches.
R to 11 is ⅓ inch.
Q to 12 is ½ inch.
16 is 4 inches below knee.
N to 17 and N to 18 is 1 inch.
17 to 13 and 18 to 14 is one-fourth ankle measure and ½ inch. Apply the measure over the calf at 16.
Add a button stand as indicated by broken line at 15.
Take out a half inch V at M as indicated by dotted lines.
U to 7 is 2½ inches.
7 to 8 is 1 inch.
8 to 9 is 2¾ inches.
9 to 10 is 1¼ inches.
10 to V is 2¼ inches.
Shape as represented.

To top is finished with a regular waist band. The opening may be made in the sides, or quite often they are made with a regular fly front. Seams are included in this draft.



RIDING JACKET.

By proportions from the following measurements:

Height, 5 feet 4 inches.	Bust, 36 inches.
Breast, 34 inches.	Waist, 24 inches.

TO DRAFT.

Square lines A B D and A T S.

A to B is 3½ inches, being $\frac{3}{64}$ of height plus ½ inch.

B to C is ¼ breast plus ½ inch.

A to D is 16½ inches, being ¼ of height plus ½ inch.

Square lines B C and D.

C to E is ½ breast, and to F is ½ full bust.

Divide breast into eight equal parts.

C to H is ⅛, H to I is ⅛, I to J is ⅛, J to K is ⅛, K to L is ⅛.

Square up lines J and L.

Points J V and U L will then form the diameter of scye, but as the scye in a lady's garment is somewhat wider than in a gentleman's, I advance from L to 10 one-half inch and recede from J to 11 one-half inch. The arm scye will then be nearly a circle, as indicated by dotted line 27-21.

Point G is half way between E and F.

Square up from G to R.

Divide distance between G and 10 into three equal parts and locate points O and P, and square up points O and P.

Z is halfway between B and V.

Draw a line from T through Z to 12. This line will locate top of front shoulder, also lower shoulder point of back at W.

A to X is ⅛ breast. Draw a line from X through point W down to 21, add from X to 13, ½ inch, and shape as represented.

A to 22 is ½ inch.

It will be seen that the distance from K to W is the same as K to 21, and the distance from 27 to Y is the same as 27 to 21.

Square down from F to 15, and advance from 15 to 16 one inch. Then draw a line from 16 to F and a line from S to F.

S to 19 is ⅛ breast, and 19 to 20 is ¾ inch.

F to 21 and 16 to 18 is 1¼ inches.

Shape front as represented.

D to 23 is 1 inch, and D to 24 is 6 inches.

D to 1 is 1½ inches.

1 to 2 is ½ inch.

2 to 3 is 2¼ inches.

3 to 4 is 1 inch.

4 to 5 is 2¼ inches, thus making the back and side body and under-arm piece ¼ of waist measure.

15 to 17 is ½ inch.

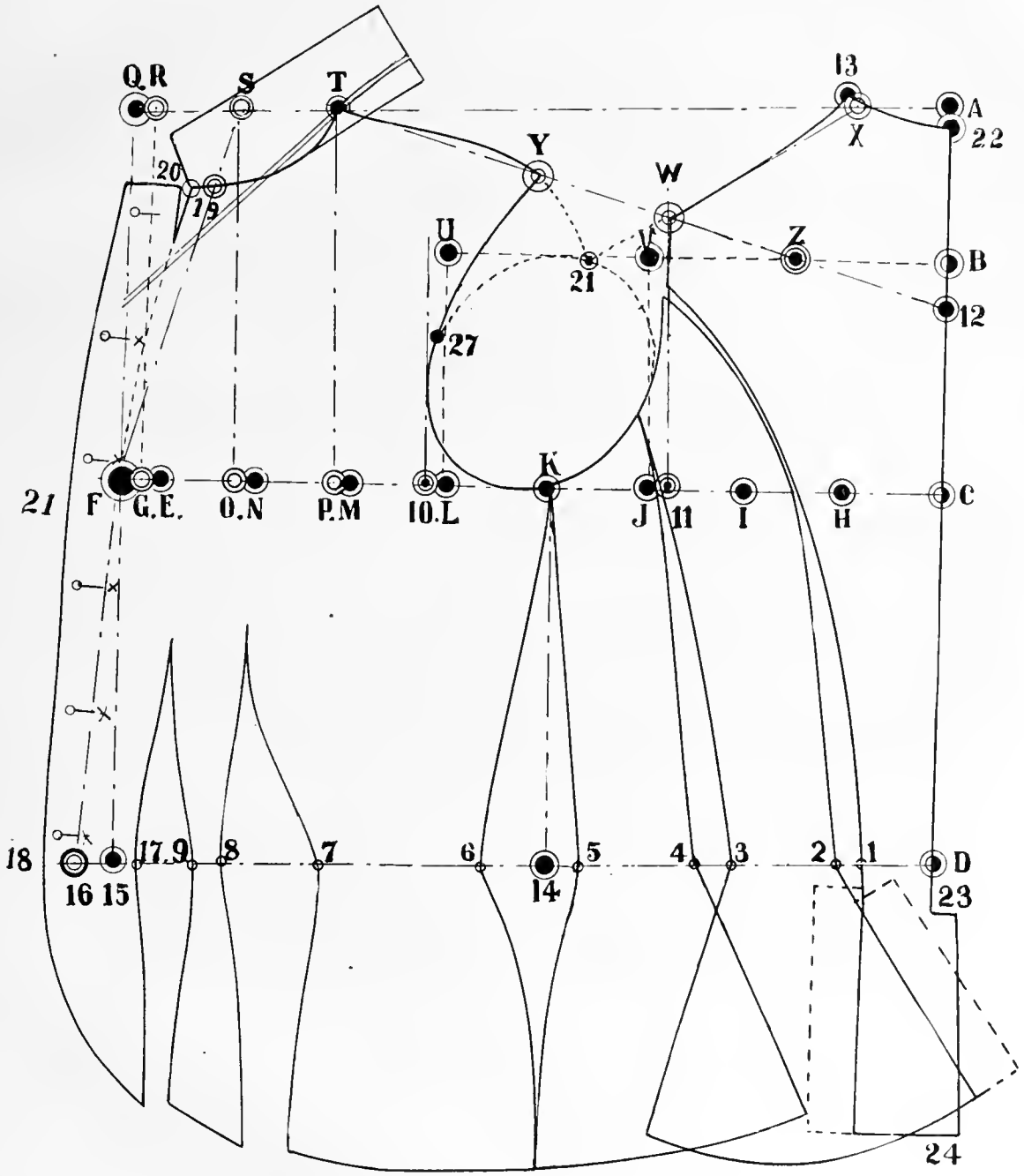
17 to 9 is 1⅙ inches.

9 to 8 is ¾ inch.

8 to 7 is 2⅙ inches.

14 to 6 is 1⅙ inches.

Shape as represented.


Q.R
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D
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24

RIDING SKIRT.

Diagram on opposite page. The measures used in drafting are as follows:

Full length of skirt 40 inches. Waist, 24.

From waist to right knee, in a sitting position, 18½ inches. The width of skirt is regulated by the length, the width of the skirt being twice its length.

TO DRAFT THE FOREPART.

Square lines A X and A C.

A to B is 4 inches.

B to C is ⅓ waist.

Sweep from C through 5 to D using B as pivot.

A to E is ⅓ waist.

G is half way between A and E.

E to F is ⅛ length of skirt.

E to X is full length of skirt, 40 inches.

F to L is 40 inches or same as length of skirt.

L to M is ⅛ the distance from F to L.

Square up from M to O.

Draw a line from O to C, and add above line 1½ inches as shown in diagram.

Lay corner of square at O, letting arm rest at point L and draw a line down from O through P L to Q.

Apply measure 18½ inches from 5 to 6, and take out a slash of 1 inch in the center running out to nothing at 5 and 6. The lower part should be cut ¾ of an inch shorter than the top and stretched out so as make this part hollow and fit in close in the lap when in a sitting position.

Point 10 is half way between point 6 and line M O. The dart at O is 1¼ inches and the dart at P is 1 inch.

Shape left side from H down to F as shown in diagram.

THE BACK PART.

F to R is 20 inches being the same as the length of the skirt.

T is half way between F and R.

Square up from T to U and draw a line from U to E for top of back.

G to J is 4 inches.

Shape left side from J to through I to F.

Apply waist measure from C to 5 and D. Place this amount at I and measure up to U, and whatever amount is over the full waist measure is to be taken out in two darts as from 1 to 2 and 3 to 4.

R to S is 2 inches.

Draw line from U through S and 7.

Draw a parallel line from T through 12 to 11.

Lay corner of square at S letting long arm rest at U and square down to 12.

R to V is 5 inches.

Square down from V to W.

12 to R is 1½ inches longer than 12 to S.

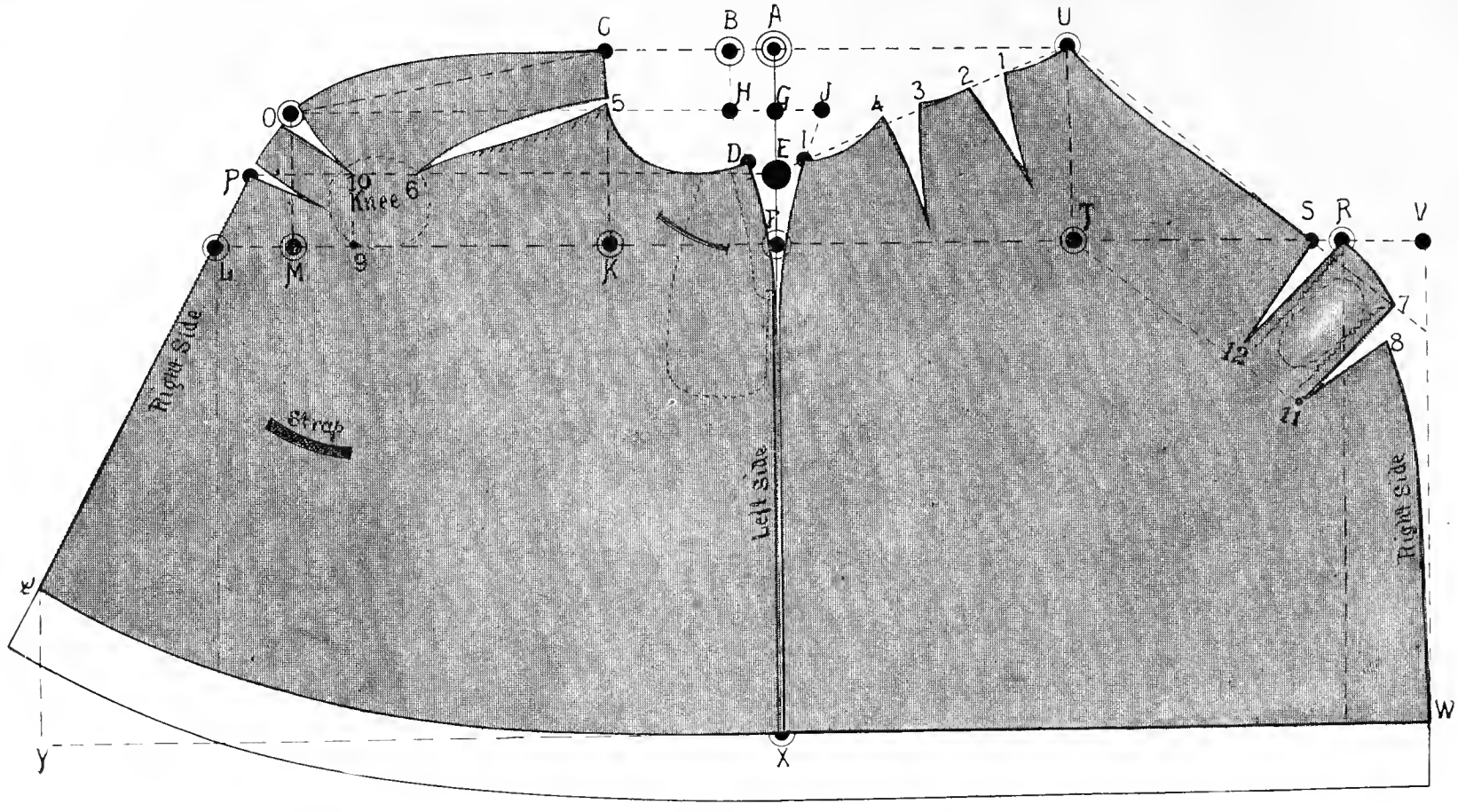
11 to 7 is 1¾ inches longer than 11 to 8.

A V of 1¼ inches is taken out between 7 and 8.

Measure back part from U to S, R to 7 and 8 to W and make forepart the same length from C to O, P to Q.

There is a 5 to 6-inch turn-up or hem at the bottom of skirt and the top of the skirt must be lined.

The opening is made on the left side as illustrated on the pattern, also a pocket is either put lengthwise in the side seam or crossways as indicated on diagram. An elastic strap is sewed on the forepart for the foot to hold the skirt down.


C
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L
M
9
K
7
12
8
11
Right Side
Strap
Left Side
Right Side
W
X
y

RIDING SKIRT.

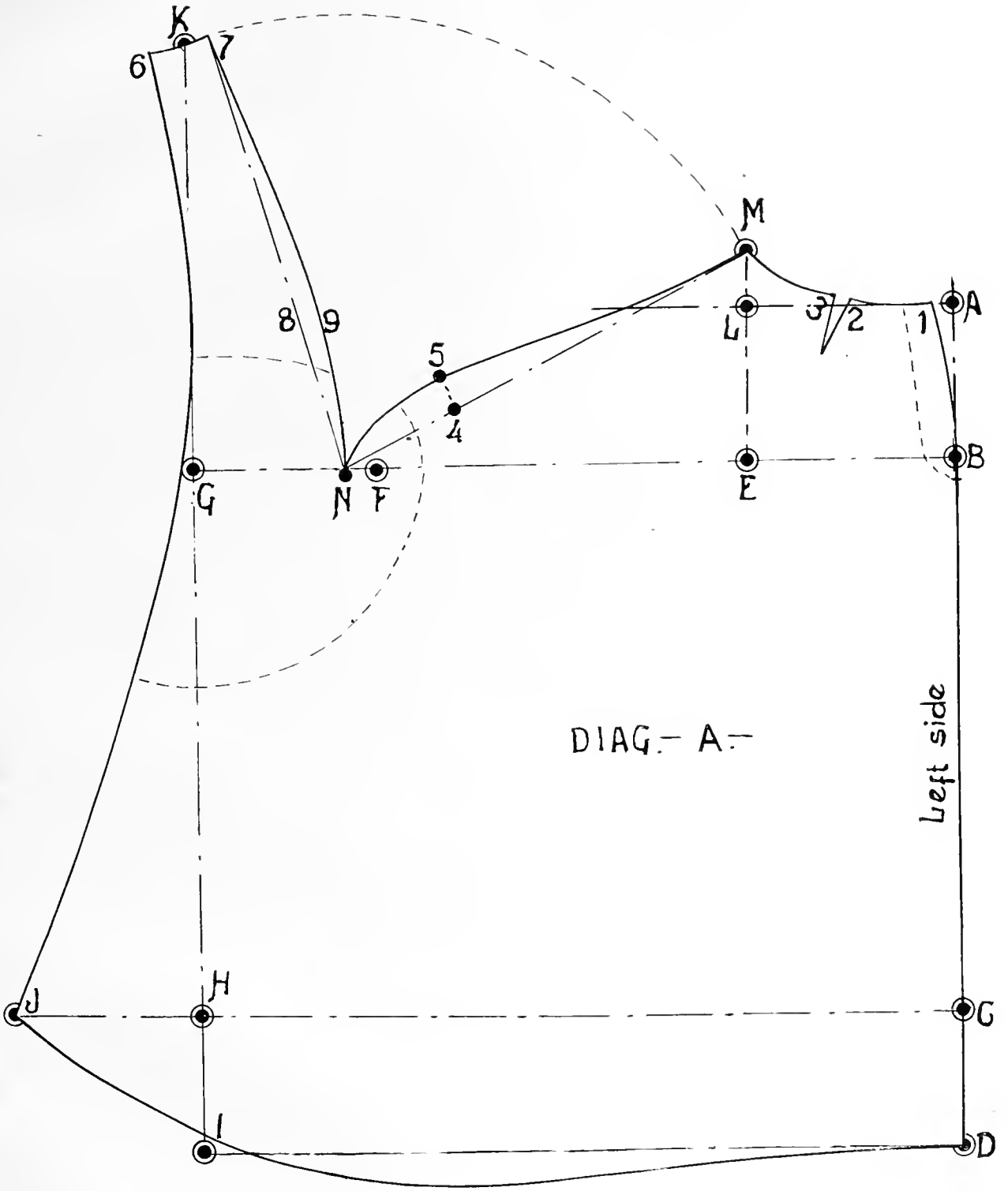
This riding skirt is more form fitting than the preceding one. It is drafted from the proportions of the size of waist, hip and length of skirt as follows:

Waist, 26 | Hip, 42 | Length of skirt, 40

THE FOREPART (SEE DIAGRAM A).

Draw a straight line A B C.
Square across from A to L.
A to B is 1/8 of length and to D full length of skirt, and if extra length is desired add from one to two inches extra.
D to C is 1/6 of length.
Square lines B C and D.
B to E is one-eighth of hip (1/4 on division).
E to F is one-fourth of length.
F to G is one-eighth of hip (1/4 on division).
H to J is one-eighth of hip (1/4 on division).
F to N is 1 1/2 inches.
L to M is 1/8 hip on division.
A to 1 is one inch.
Take out a V as between 2 and 3 so as to make distance from 1 to 2, 3 to M, one two inches less than half of waist measure.
Draw a line from M to N.
Sweep from M to K by N.
N to 4 is 1/3 hip on division.
4 to 5 is 2 inches.
K to 7 is 1 inch and K to 6 is 1 inch.
Draw straight line from 7 to N.
8 to 9 is one inch.

(See back part Diagram B on page 87.)


K
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7
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9
M
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4
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1
A
B
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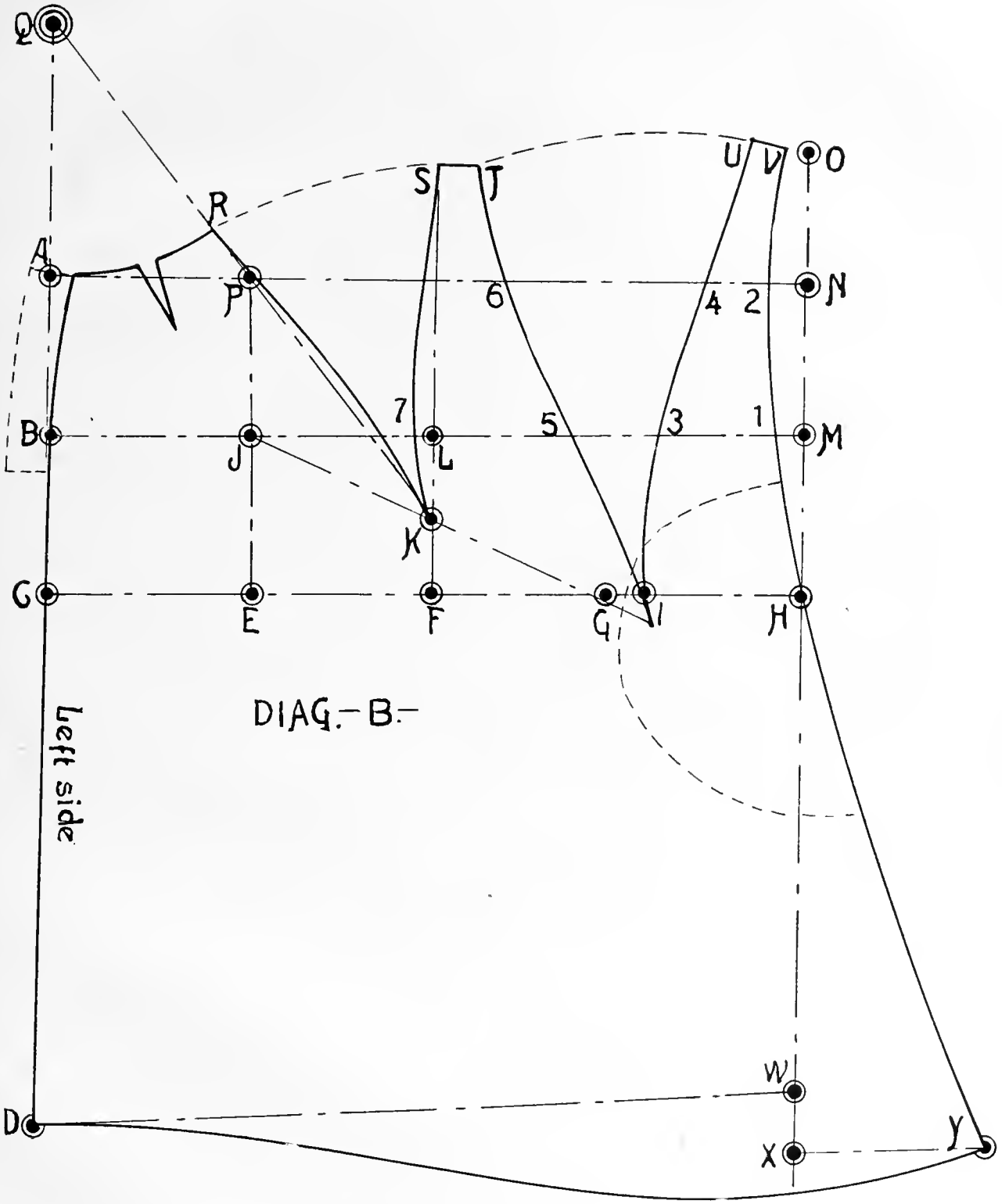
F
E
DIAG.- A.-
Left side
J
H
C
I
D

RIDING SKIRT.

THE BACKPART (DIAGRAM E).

Square line A B D.
Square across at A.
A to B is ⅛ length.
A to C is ¼ length.
Square lines B and C.
C to E is one-eighth hip (¼ on division).
E to F is ⅛ length and F to G is ⅛ length.
G to H is one-eighth hip (¼ on division).
K is half ways between F and L.
Draw a line from K through P and R forming point Q, and sweep from a to R by Q.
Sweep from R to S by K.
S to T is 2 inches.
G to I is 1¾ inches.
Sweep from T to U by I.
O to V is 1¼ inches.
V to U is 1¾ inches.
A to D is length, the same as A to D on the forepart.
W to X is 3 inches.
X to Y is ⅛ of hip (¼ on division).
Reduce waist one inch at A and one inch in a V between A and R.
M to 1 is 1¼ inches and 1 to 3 is 6 inches.
3 to 5 is 4 inches.
N to 2 is 1¾ inches.
2 to 4 is 3 inches.
4 to 6 is 10 inches.
L to 7 is one inch.
Shape as represented and add seam when cutting the cloth.
The opening is in the left side as from A to B, which is finished with a fly.
The skirt must be lined over the knee as indicated by dotted lines.



DIAG.-B-

VARIATIONS.

THE CORPULENT FIGURE.

(Diagram B).

A to B is 4 inches (normal height 5 feet 4 inches).
B to C ¼ breast.
C to F is half breast and C to G half bust.
H is halfways between breast and bust.
H to J is ⅛ bust; square up to K.
N is halfways between B and 6.
Draw a line from N to K.
K to L is ⅛ breast.
I is halfways between C and F; square down to E.
Square down from H to R and advance from R to S one inch.
Shape front center from K through X, G to S, as illustrated by crossed line. The crossed lines represent the normal draft.

To change from the normal to the corpulent I take as a standard that the normal waist should be ten inches less than the breast measure. The accompanying draft Diagram B is 34 breast, 36 bust, and 24 waist. Now if we want to change this to 30 waist we have six inches of extra fat, as we are cutting or drafting only half of the body we only use 3 inches, half of the extra fat, and add from S to U, 2 inches, being ⅔ of the extra fat and from E to T we add the remainder 1 inch or one-third of the extra fat. I then suppress between D and T enough so as to make it one-fourth of the waist, and take out enough in the darts and side to make it measure one-fourth waist from from T to U. Sweep from S to V by G for front length, recede from K to W ¼ inch for every inch the front has been advanced from S to U, then draw a line from W to N and go back from W to 1 ⅛ breast.

P to 2 is the same as L to 1 and X to 3 is the same as L to 1.

For smaller waist than normal I suppress in darts and side so as to make forepart measure one-fourth waist as from T to S (see Diagram A), and the back one-fourth waist from E to T. Never take out more than ½ inch between back and side body at waist, but take the extra suppression out between side-body and under-arm piece, and in the side between under-arm piece and point T.

LONG AND SHORT NECK.

(Diagram A).

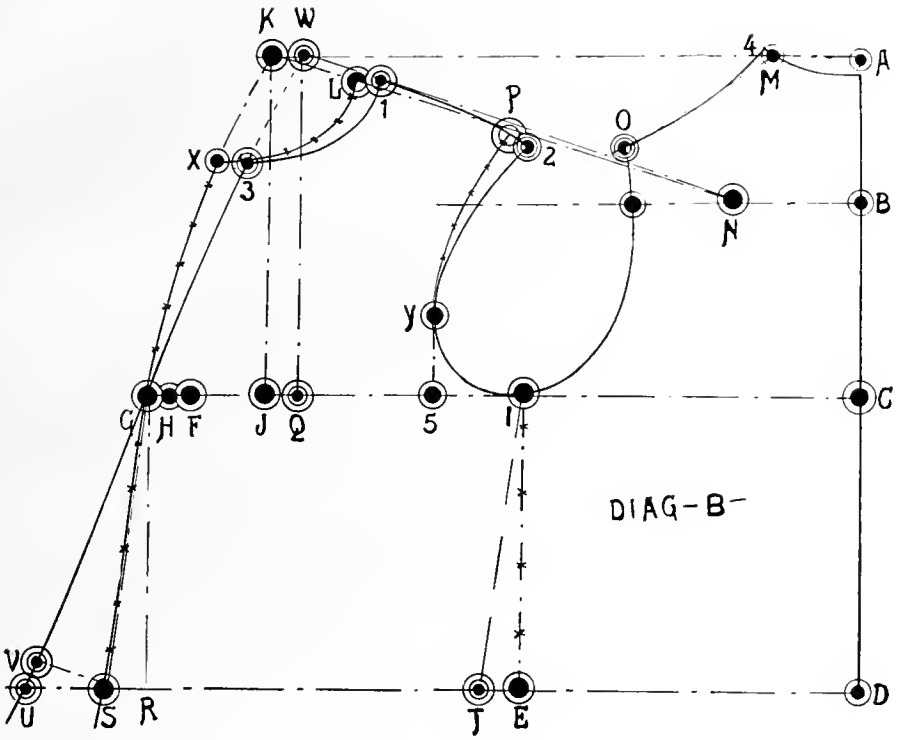
The depth of scye, the dorsal length, as from A to D contains two different quantities. A to B being the shortest distance is obtained from the height and is called the minor dorsal length, the distance from B to D being the longer distance is called the major dorsal length, and is obtained from the breast or size of arm. If we have a short figure to cut for the minor dorsal length will become shorter as illustrated by point 1, and if a longer figure the minor dorsal length becomes longer as indicated by point 2. The minor dorsal length is three sixty-fourths of entire height. M L N is the regular shoulder, 1 1 N is the short neck and 2 2 N is the long necked figure. V to L is the normal front length of shoulder. V to 1 is the short neck and V to 2 the long necked figure. These variations are obtained by either a shoulder measure or short measures, depth of scye and strap length.

Points 3, 4, 5 and 6 represent the diameter of the scye. 7 is halfways between I and 4. N is halfways between 6 and 8 plus one-quarter the difference between breast and bust measure.

Y is halfways between 4 and 5 and X halfways between 3 and 4; the distance from Y to P O and X must be the same as Y 8 N to X.

The major dorsal length from B to C is ¼ breast on division and C to D is ½ inch.

It will be noticed that the front shoulder points also the center of neck as at K 1 and 2 remains on the same perpendicular line in all cases, also points M 1 and 2 on the back.


K W
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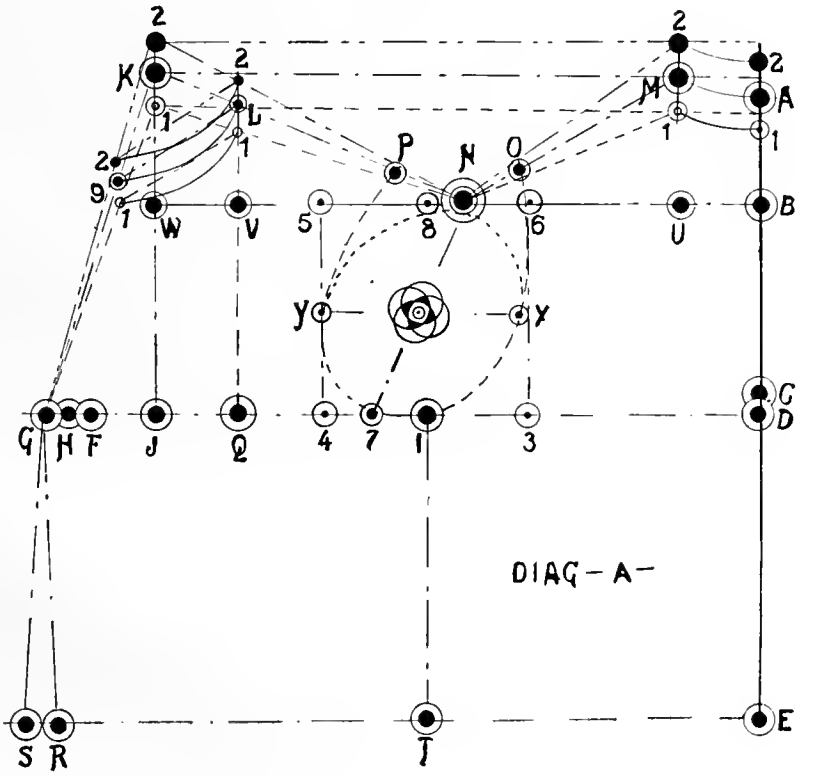
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DIAG-A-
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VARIATIONS.

The easiest way of finding whether our client stands normal, erect, or stooped, undoubtedly is by a comparison of the upper shoulder measure and length of strap in the following manner:

In a normal figure the strap will measure one inch less than half of the upper shoulder as follows:

Strap, 11 | Upper shoulder, 24

(See Diagram A.)

A to C is one-third upper shoulder plus ½ inch, and C to B is ¼ breast (on division) plus ½ inch.
M is always half-way between B and L.
D is half-way between half of breast and half of bust measures.
D to E is ⅛ bust (this is the only point that I use the division of bust for).
Square up from E to K.
In a normal figure point K is on the same line with A.
Draw a line from K to M.
K to N is ⅛ breast.

The solid lines represent the normal pattern, and the broken lines the erect, which is produced from the following measures: Strap, 11½; upper shoulder, 24; half of strap is 12, one inch less makes it 11, which is the normal strap to a 24 upper shoulder. By comparing the normal strap, 11, to our measure, which is 11½, we find that our client is ½ inch erect, so I lower the back ½ inch as from A to 1, and raise the front ½ inch as from K to 1, and draw a line from M to 1, which is ½ inch above K. Points 1, 1, 1 indicate the pattern for the ereet form on Diagram A.

The stooping form is illustrated on Diagram B. The solid lines represent the normal figure, the broken lines 2, 2, 2, are for the stooped figure from the following measures: Strap, 10½; upper shoulder, 24; half of upper shoulder is 12, one inch less is 11 By comparing this amount with the strap measure, which is ½ inch less, we find that our client is ½ inch stooped. Raise the back ½ inch, as from A to 2. Lower front same amount as from K to 2. Draw a line from M to ½ inch below K, as at 2.

NOTE.—I find in practice that very few ladies are stooped, the most of them being erect, therefore a number of diagrams in this work are drafted erect in the following manner:

I go back from D to E ⅛ bust; then from E to F ⅛ breast; and draw up line from F to top line, and allow front shoulder point to come up to top line as in Diagram A. This will make the normal pattern ¼ inch erect, or in all ½ inch erect, if the back is not lowered, but if the back is lowered ½ inch then we will make the pattern one inch erect.

LARGE AND SMALL BLADE.

In a normal pattern the blade from C to I is ⅔ of breast, and G to H is ⅛ bust. The normal blade will measure ½ inch less than half of the lower shoulder measure.

If two-thirds of breast, as from C to I, measures say 11½ and half of the lower shoulder is 12, then we have a normal blade, but if half of the lower shoulder is only 11½, then we have a ½ inch smaller blade than normal, and we recede ½ inch, as from I to 1, and J to 1.

Whenever blade is smaller than normal and point I is moved back say ½ inch, point H must recede ¼ inch as from H to 1, N to 1 and Q to 1. The small blade is indicated by broken lines marked 1, 1, 1, and the large blade by dash and dot lines marked 2, and whatever front of scye is moved forward or back the shoulder must be changed one-half the amount forward or back.

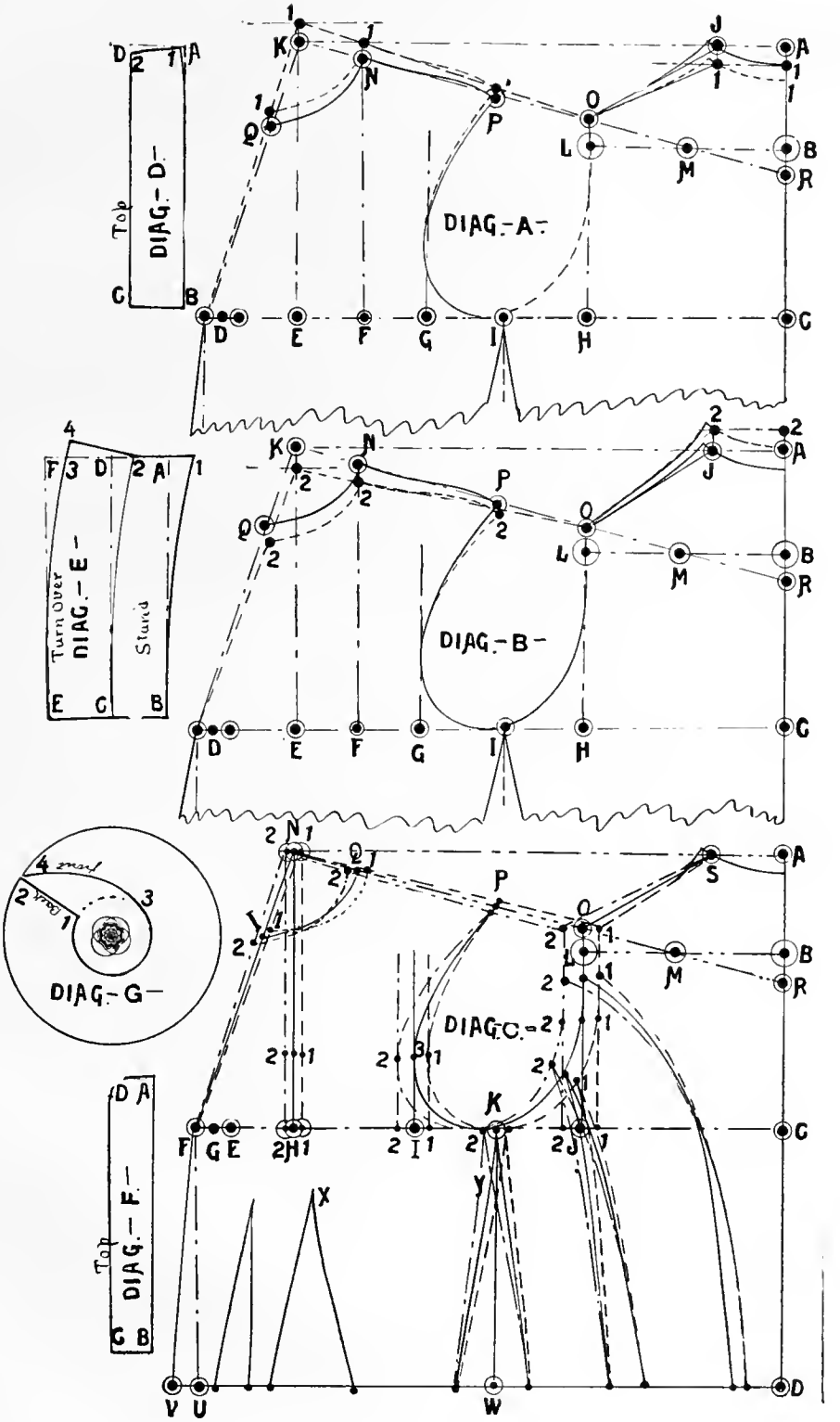
Diagram D represents an ordinary standing collar.
A to B is ½ the neck.
B to C is 1¾ inches, or to style and fancy.
A to 1 is ¼ inch and D to 2 is ¼ inch.

Diagram E represents a standing turn-down collar.
A to B is half neck.
A to D and B to C is 1¾ inches.
D to F and C to E is 2 inches.
A to 1 is one inch and D to 2 is the same.
F to 3 and 3 to 4 is 1 inch.

Diagram F is a straight standing collar and is sometimes used in connection with a frill top collar, as illustrated in Diagram G.

Make a circle as indicated by line 1—3; make a larger circle as per line 2—4.

1 to 3 is ⅓ of smaller circle; shape from 3 to 2 as shown in diagram. Inside edge 1, 3, 4, is sewed on to the neck, or to band, Diagram F.


DIAG.-D-
Top
DIAG.-A-
DIAG.-E-
Turn Over
Stand
DIAG.-B-
DIAG.-G-
DIAG.-C-
DIAG.-F-
Top

GENERAL INFORMATION.

HOW TO TAKE THE MEASURES.

To insure a perfect fitting garment for all shapes and forms it is necessary to take particular pains when taking the measure. It matters not whether these measures be what is termed the short actual measures or the long shoulder measures; either can be applied on this system. Before taking the measure it is well to remove all bows and other trimmings that may be on our client's dress bodice at neck and waist, for it is impossible to get a correct measure with these obstructions in our way; it takes but a few minutes to sew them on.

Place a square under the arm and make a mark with chalk at bottom of scye in front and back of arm, then make a mark in center of back opposite mark made near arm; then proceed to measure. Place measure at top of back at neck (socket bone) and measure to front of arm to chalk-mark; this measure is called strap. Then continue the measure under the arm and up to top of neck; this measure is the upper shoulder. Then place end of tape in the center of back, between and opposite the arm or on an average of 4½ inches down from top of neck; let tape lay over top of shoulder under the arm and up to starting point; this is the lower shoulder measure. Then take measure from top of neck at back to front of neck; then continue down to lower part of bust for top of dart, then down to full length of waist in front. Next measure side length from under part of arm to top of hip; then length of back from top of neck to waist, and full length of garment desired. Place square under arm and measure down to elbow and to hand for length of sleeve. Next measure around arm at shoulder for scye, then width at elbow and hand. The breast measure is taken moderately close above the bust; then lower tape in front, letting it remain in regular position in back, and measure easy over the largest part of bust. The waist measure is taken snug over the band of the skirt; for a longer garment it is necessary to take the hip measure.

FOR SKIRTS.

Measure the front, side and back length, waist and hip. Also, make a note of what size around the bottom.

FOR BREECHES.

Measure from waist to knee and to ankle for length. The rise may be taken from waist to seat of the chair, lady being in a sitting position.

THE SHORT MEASURES.

If the short instead of the shoulder measures are wanted, take the regular strap from bottom of scye in front of arm up to neck at back, then hold tape in front of arm and measure over shoulder to mark in center of back opposite bottom of scye; this measure is called first over shoulder. Then measure from front of scye over shoulder to bottom of scye close up to arm in back; this measure is called second over-shoulder, or closing measure. Then take depth of scye from top of neck to point marked in center of back on a level or horizontal line with bottom of arm-scye; this measure is called the depth of scye.

These are the regular measures used. The cutter may take any other measure that he can apply in practice.

CUTTING THE CLOTH.

All patterns according to this method of drafting are without seams, and I hold that this is the only correct way of drafting the various styles of ladies' garments, for, unlike the gentlemen's garments, they vary a great deal in the amount or number of seams, for we have basques and waists with one, two and three side bodies, also one to two darts; sleeves with one or two seams; skirts with four to eleven gores; so the easiest as well as the most correct method is to cut ladies' garments without seams and add seams and outlets when cutting the cloth.

In laying the pattern on the goods the forepart should lay so that the front seam of the first dart will run with the tread or lengthwise with the material, the back seam of first dart will then be on the bias; and the front seam of second dart on the length of goods and the back seam of second dart will be on the bias. The center seam of the back should lay with edge of goods at top and in from the edge at waist about two inches. Lay the side body so that it matches the back, and under-armpiece to match the side body.

The center of sleeve should run lengthwise. The

front of skirt is usually cut on the fold and all bias edges of the gores go to the back and the straight edges to the front unless there be an extra back gore, when the bias edges of the back gores meet the bias edges of the side gores.

MAKING TO TRY ON.

In silk waist or when other thin material is used for the waist, the lining is cut and fitted, then the lining is placed on a form or dummy and the outside goods is fitted to the lining. In cloth or woollen goods it is best to cut the cloth for the try-on. In basting up the waist for try on the back, side-body and under-arm pieces should be sewed together, as it is found that the basting will not hold the waist together close enough; if basted, it must be done very carefully or the seams will pull apart. The side seams, also the darts, should be basted with the seams to the outside and the darts should not be cut out until after the garment is tried on. The sleeves and collar should be basted into try-on, and in delicate shades or light weight goods the skirt lining may be cut out and fitted and the outside goods cut from the lining. In silk and other light weight materials the goods and linings are basted together and sewed together in the seams; the seams are pressed open and bound. In woollen goods, the goods and lining are sewed up separate and put together the same as in gentlemen's garments.

It is well to have a little extra size across the chest. A little too large over the bust is far better than snug, and unless the lady has a large bust it will be well to allow a little extra size over the bust and fill it up with stiffening and wadding.

Large sized sleeves should be interlined with fibre chamois or scrim; also the skirt should be interlined with same material.

A strip of French canvas, cut on the bias, 8 to 10 inches wide, should be put in the bottom of the skirt. The bottom of skirt is finished with a corduroy or velvet binding.

The dress reform skirt should reach 2 to 3 inches above the natural waist and button on to a waist, so that the skirt will hang on the shoulders instead of the hips. On the tailor-made gown, suit or wrap there should be no braiding or trimming of any kind, for in order to give it the strictly tailor-made effect all fancy trimmings must be left off.

Seams and edges may be stitched or strapped, and all ornamentations must be strictly tailor-made. A great number of first class tailors will insist on the left forepart overlapping the right forepart in front, the backtack being laid to the right the same as on a gentleman's coat.

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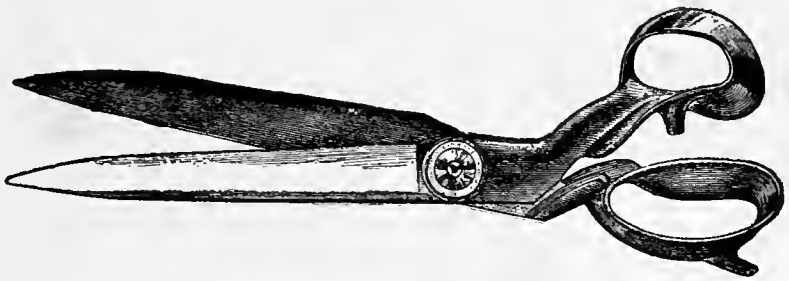

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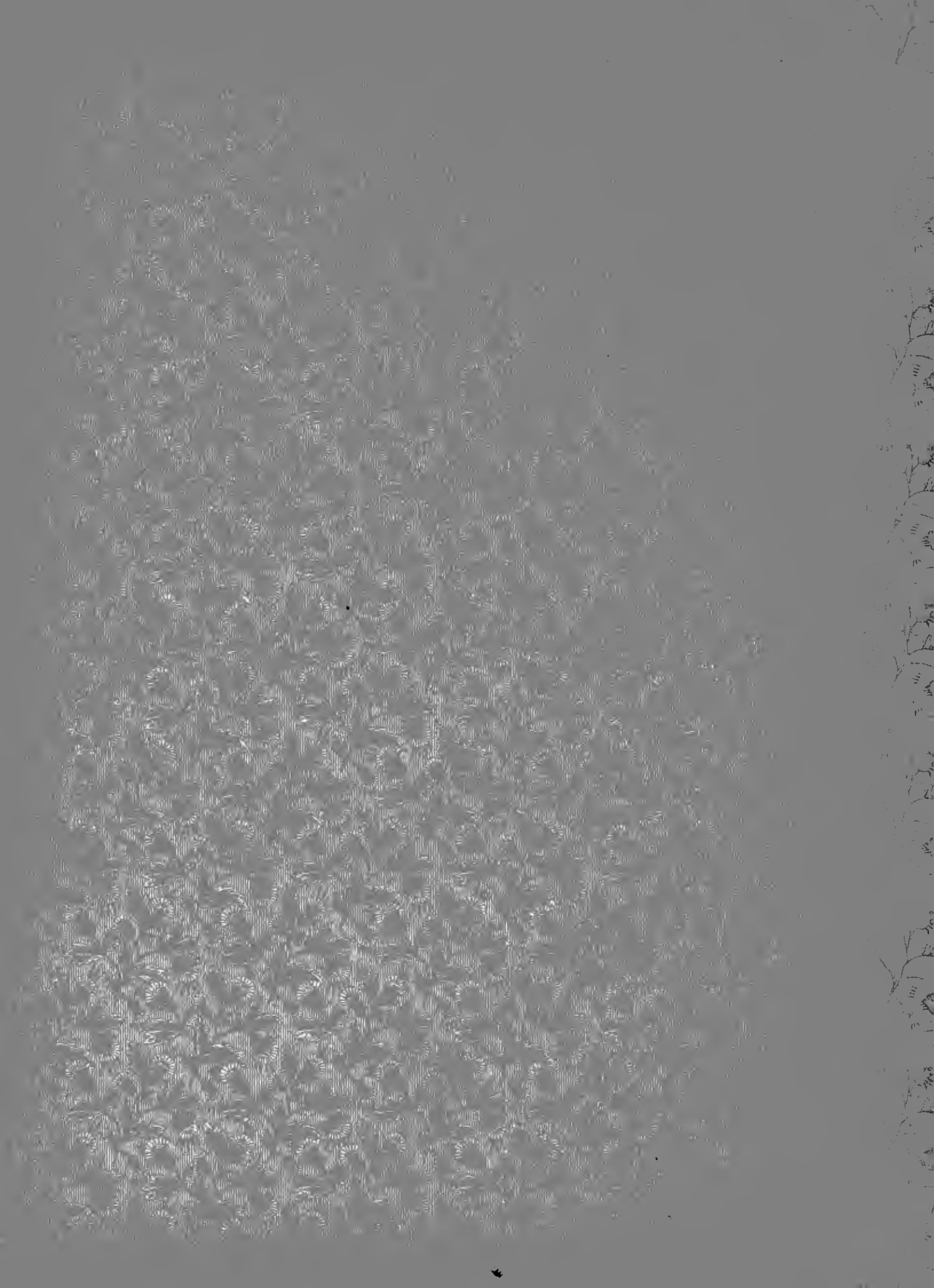

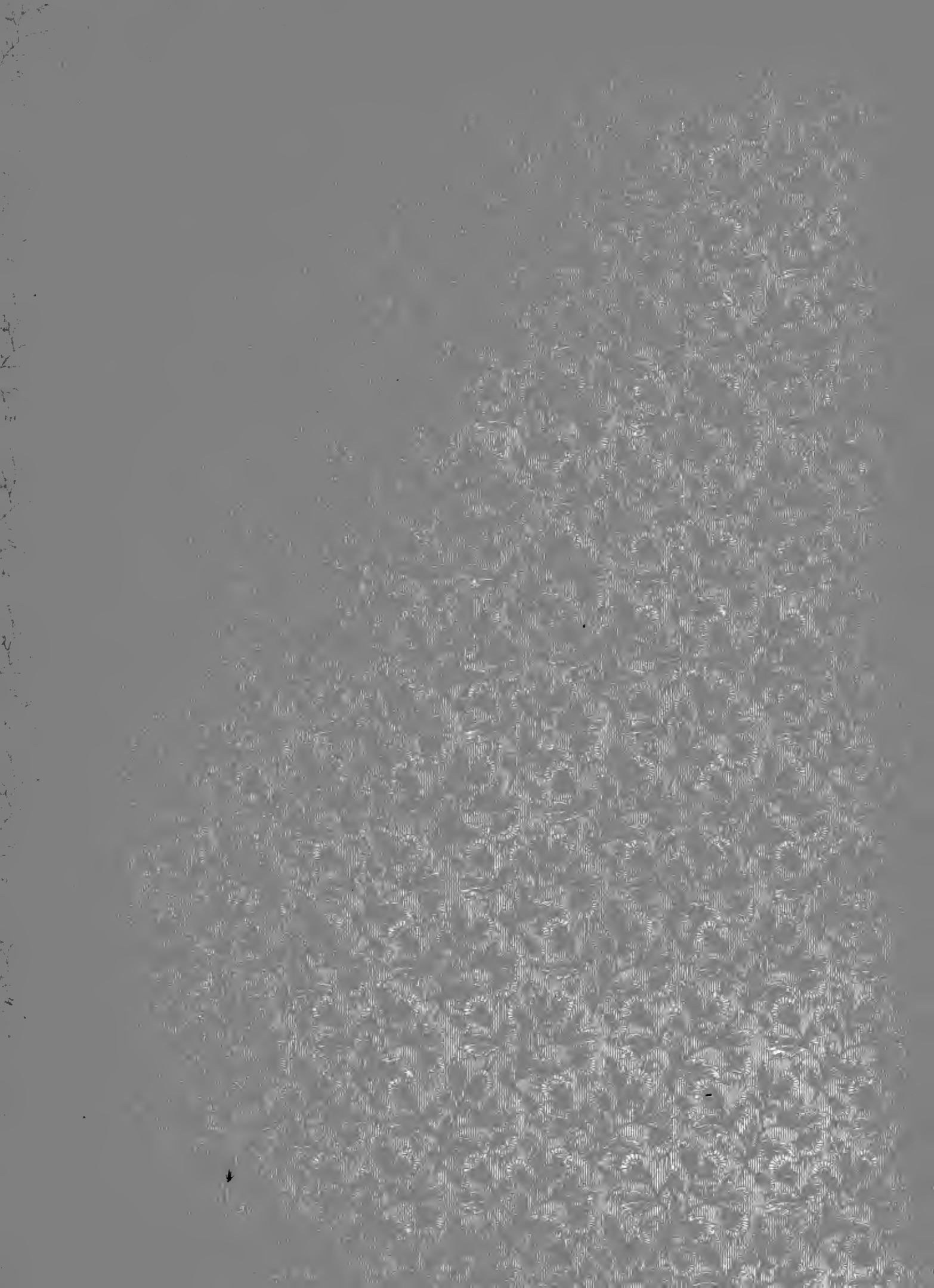

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